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Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

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Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Arab-Israeli Talks

Jordan-Israel Treaty Annex on Water Published

JN2010130594 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 20-21 Oct 94 p 7

[Text of "Annex II: Water Related Matters" of the Jordanian-Israeli Peace Treaty]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pursuant to Article 6 of the treaty, Jordan and Israel agreed on the following articles on water related matters:

Article I. Allocation

1. Water from the al-Yarmuk River

A. Summer period—15th May to 15th October of each year. Israel pumps (12) mcm [million cubic meters] and Jordan gets the rest of the flow.

B. Winter period—16th October to 14th May of each year. Israel pumps (13) mcm and Jordan is entitled to the rest of the flow subject to provisions outlined hereinbelow: Jordan concedes to Israel pumping an additional (20) mcm from the al-Yarmuk in winter in return for Israel conceding to transferring to Jordan during the summer period the quantity specified in paragraph (2.a) below from the Jordan River.

C. In order that waste of water will be minimized, Jordan and Israel may use, downstream of al-'Adassiyah diversion/point 121, excess flood water that is not usable and will evidently to waste unused.

2. Water from the Jordan River

A. Summer period—15th May to 15th October of each year. In return for the additional water that Jordan concedes to Israel in winter in accordance with paragraph (1.b) above, Israel concedes to transfer to Jordan in the summer period (20) mcm from the Jordan River directly upstream from Deganya gates on the river. Jordan shall pay the operation and maintenance cost of such transfer through existing systems (not including capital cost) and shall bear the total cost of any new transmission system. A separate protocol shall regulate this transfer.

B. Winter period—16th October to 14th May of each year. Jordan is entitled to store for its use a minimum average of (20) mcm of the floods in the Jordan River south of its confluence with the al- Yarmuk (as outlined in Article II). Excess floods that are not usable and that will otherwise be wasted can be utilised for the benefit of the two parties including pumped storage off the course of the river.

C. In addition to the above, Israel is entitled to maintain its current uses of the Jordan River waters between its confluence with the al-Yarmuk and its confluence with Wadi al-Yabis/Tirat Zvi. Jordan is entitled to an annual quantity equivalent to that of Israel, provided however, that Jordan's use will not harm the quantity or quality of the above Israeli uses. The joint water committee (outlined in Article VI) will survey existing uses for documentation and prevention of appreciable harm.

D. Jordan is entitled to an annual quantity of (9) mcm of desalinated water from the desalination of about (20) mcm of saline springs now diverted to the Jordan River. Israel will explore the possibility of financing the operation and maintenance cost of the supply to Jordan of this desalinated water (not including capital cost). Until the desalination facilities are operational, and upon the entry into force of the treaty, Israel will supply Jordan (9) mcm of Jordan River water from the same location as in (2.a) above, outside the summer period and during dates Jordan selects, subject to the maximum capacity of transmission.

3. Additional water.

Jordan and Israel shall cooperate in finding sources for the supply to Jordan of an additional quantity of 50 mcm/yr of water to drinkable standards. To this end, the joint water committee will develop, within one year from the entry into force of the treaty, a plan for the supply to Jordan of the above mentioned additional water. This plan will be forwarded to the respective governments for discussion and decision.

4. Operation and maintenance

A. Operation and maintenance of the systems on Israeli territory that supply Jordan with water, and their electricity supply, shall be Israel's responsibility. The operation and maintenance of the new systems that serve only Jordan will be contracted at Jordan's expense to authorities or companies selected by Jordan.

B. Israel will guarantee easy unhindered access of personnel and equipment to such new systems for operation and maintenance. This subject will be further detailed in the agreements to be signed between Israel and the authorities or companies selected by Jordan.

Article II: Storage

1. Jordan and Israel shall cooperate to build a diversion/storage dam on the al-Yarmuk River directly downstream of the al-'Adassiyah diversion/point 121. The purpose is to improve the diversion efficiency into the King 'Abdallah Canal of the water allocation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and, possibly, for the diversion of Israel's allocation of the river water. Other purposes can be mutually agreed.

2. Jordan and Israel shall cooperate to build a system of water storage on the Jordan River, along their common boundary, between its confluence with the al-Yarmuk River and its confluence with Wadi al-Yabis/Tirat Zvi, in order to implement the provision of paragraph (2.b) of Article I above. The storage system can also be made to accommodate more floods; Israel may use up to 3 mcm/year of added storage capacity.

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3. Other storage reservoirs can be discussed and agreed upon mutually.

Article III: Water Quality and Protection

1. Jordan and Israel each undertake to protect, within their own jurisdiction, the shared waters of the Jordan and al-Yarmuk Rivers, and Araba/Arava groundwater, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorized withdrawals of each others' allocations.

2. For this purpose, Jordan and Israel will jointly monitor the quality of water along their boundary, by use of jointly established monitoring stations to be operated under the guidance of the joint Water Committee.

3. Jordan and Israel will each prohibit the disposal of municipal and industrial wastewater into the courses of the al-Yarmuk or the Jordan Rivers before they are treated to standards allowing their unrestricted agricultural use. Implementation of this prohibition shall be completed within three years from the entry into force of the Treaty.

4. The quality of water supplied from one country to the other at any given location shall be equivalent to the quality of the water used from the same location by the supply country.

5. Saline springs currently diverted to the Jordan River are earmarked for desalination within four years. Both countries shall cooperate to ensure that the resulting brine will not be disposed of in the Jordan River or in any of its tributaries.

6. Jordan and Israel will each protect water systems in its own territory, supplying water to the other, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorised withdrawal of each others' allocations.

Article IV: Groundwater in Wadi al-'Arabah/Emek Ha'arava

1. In accordance with the provisions of this treaty, some wells drilled and used by Israel along with their associated systems fall on the Jordanian side of the borders. These wells and systems are under Jordan's sovereignty. Israel shall retain the use of these wells and systems in the quantity and quality detailed in Appendix 1, that shall be jointly prepared by December 31, 1994. Neither country shall take, nor cause to be taken, any measure that may appreciably reduce the yield or quality of these wells and systems.

2. Throughout the period of Israel's use of these wells and systems, replacement of any well that may fail among them shall be licensed by Jordan in accordance with the laws and regulations then in effect. For this purpose, the failed well shall be treated as though it was drilled under license from the competent Jordanian authority at the time of its drilling. Israel shall supply Jordan with the log of each of the wells and the technical information about it to be kept on record. The replacement well shall be connected to the Israeli electricity and water systems.

3. Israel may increase the abstraction rate from wells and systems in Jordan by up to 9 mcm/yr above the yields referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to a determination by the joint water committee that this undertaking is hydrogeologically feasible an does not harm existing Jordanian uses. Such increase is to be carried out within five years from the entry into force of the treaty.

5. [as published] Operation and maintenance

A. Operation and maintenance of the wells and systems on Jordanian territory that supply Israel with water, and their electricity supply shall be Jordan's responsibility. The operation and maintenance of these wells and systems will be contracted at Israel's expense to authorities or companies selected by Israel.

B. Jordan will guarantee easy unhindered access of personnel and equipment to such wells and systems for operation and maintenance. This subject will be further detailed in the agreements to be signed between Jordan and the authorities or companies selected by Israel.

Article V. Notification and Agreement

1. Artificial changes in or of the course of the Jordan and al- Yarmuk rivers can only be made by mutual agreement.

2. Each country undertakes to notify the other, six months ahead of time, of any intended projects which are likely to change the flow of either of the above rivers along their common boundary, or the quality of such flow. The subject will be discussed in the joint water committee with the aim of preventing harm and mitigating adverse impact such projects may cause.

Article VI: Cooperation

1. Jordan and Israel undertake to exchange relevant data on water resources through the joint water committee.

2. Jordan and Israel shall cooperate in developing plans for purpose of increasing water supplies and improving water use efficiency, within the context of bilateral, regional or international cooperation.

Article VII: Joint Water Committee

1. For the purpose of the implementation of this annex, the parties establish a joint water committee comprised of three members from each country.

2. The joint water committee will, with the approval of the respective governments, specify its work procedures, the frequency of its meetings, and the details of its scope of work. The committee may invite experts and/or advisors as may be required.

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3. The committee may form, as it deems necessary, a number of specialised subcommittees and assign them technical tasks. In this context, it is agreed that these subcommittees will include a northern subcommittee and a southern subcommittee, for the management on the ground of the mutual water resources in these sectors.

Negotiator Remarks on Water Agreement

JN1910121494 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Oct 94 pp 1, 7

[Report by Ayman al-Safadi and Nirmin Murad in al-'Aqabah]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jordan would get a total of 215 million cubic metres (mcms) from water sources in the north starting with 55 million cubic metres immediately under the peace treaty it initialled with Israel, senior officials said Tuesday [18 October].

At present Jordan is getting around 110 mcms from the area's water sources.

Addressing a press conference in Amman, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Salam al-Majali and, speaking to the Jordan Times in al-'Aqabah, chief water negotiator Munthir Haddadin offered the first details of the water agreement, which is part of the treaty that was initialled by Dr. al-Majali and his Israeli counterpart Yitzhaq Rabin on Monday.

Dr. al-Majali said Israel will provide Jordan with 50 mcms of water from the al-Yarmuk River in the summer season. This amount is flood water that Jordan cannot store in the winter due to the lack of storage facilities.

Dr. al-Majali said that another 50 mcms will be available to Jordan through dams and water purification projects that the two sides have agreed to build.

The cost of the dams and a purification plant for brackish water was estimated at $150 million and efforts have already been launched to raise funding for the project, Israeli reports said.

The prime minister said the deal was largely based on the Johnston plan of the 1960s by which Israel was entitled to 25 mcms of the al-Yarmuk River. Israel, he said, has been taking more than its share without specifying the amount it consumed at the expense of Jordan.

The Johnston plan, which was never implemented, allocated 377 mcms of al-Yarmuk River waters to Jordan annually but the Kingdom has been received 130 mcms a year due to Israeli diversions and lack of storage facilities.

Israel has blocked the construction of al-Wahdah Dam agreed upon by the Kingdom and Syria.

Dr. Haddadin, speaking to the JORDAN TIMES on the fringes of Jordanian-Israeli negotiations that resumed in al-'Aqabah on Tuesday, gave a split-up of the water that would be available to Jordan as under:

—45 mcms from the al-Yarmuk River plus another 10 mcms of desalinated water with immediate effect.

—50 mcms from the overflow of the al-Yarmuk River;

—20 mcms from the overflow of the Jordan River;

—50 mcms from other sources that have to be agreed upon later.

Dr. Haddadin said under these arrangements Jordan would have 175 mcms of "good quality" water suitable for drinking purposes.

In addition, Jordan will also get 40 mcms from the River Jordan south of the Lake Tiberias, he said. This water will be of low quality and could be used for irrigation purposes, he added.

Jordan is currently not receiving any water from the Jordan River which Jordanian officials said has been polluted by Israel.

With the 100 mcms of water that Jordan will be receiving when the peace deal goes into effect, Jordan will be getting around 260 mcms of water from the al-Yarmuk, which is 117 mcms less than the share allocated to it by the Johnston plan.

Dr. Haddadin's Israeli counterpart in the water talks, Noah Kenarti, told the JORDAN TIMES that Israel, by reaching this deal on water, has accepted the Jordanian demand to resolve the issue of Jordan's rightful shares of water in the Jordan and al-Yarmuk Rivers before addressing Israeli requests for finding new sources of water through cooperation between the two states.

"Now we have a good base to build on," he told JORDAN TIMES in an interview.

Although he dodged a number of questions over whether Israel had been prepared to accept this "fair" deal over water, as one Jordanian delegate put it, Mr. Kenarti did say that the final numbers of water shares "were added on by His Majesty and Prime Minister Rabin," during the overnight marathon talks to reach agreement earlier this week in Amman.

Jordan, Israel To Open Joint Borders 1 Nov

JN2010101094 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 20-21 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Sana' 'Atiyah in al-'Aqabah]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jordan and Israel have agreed to open their borders to each other starting Nov. 1 for the first time since Israel was created in 1948, Jordanian negotiators said Wednesday [19 October].

Speaking on condition of anonymity, a Jordanian negotiator told the JORDAN TIMES that the two sides have

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agreed to allow up to 100 Israelis to cross into Jordan daily, and 100 Jordanians to cross into Israel everyday.

"Israelis and Jordanians will be able to cross into each other's countries starting Nov. 1," the negotiator said. "They will use the al-'Aqabah-Elat border and the northern border that is due to open soon."

A border-post between the Red Sea cities of Elat and al-'Aqabah was opened in August.

A similar crossing in the north between Jordan and Israel was due to open this month for third country nationals. But it was delayed until early next month because Israel did not prepare the logistics on time, according to Jordanian officials.

They said that until diplomatic relations are established, visa arrangements for Israelis and Jordanians [will] be handled by travel agents on both sides.

The two sides agreed to establish full diplomatic relations one month after the signing of a final peace treaty on Oct. 26.

"The border crossings will be open seven days a week from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.," a Jordanian delegate said. "Details on crossing vehicles are being worked on."

He added that arrangements were also being worked out for Egyptians who wish to travel from Jordan to Israel.

Egypt is the only country to have signed a peace treaty with Israel, but Egyptians have not been allowed to go to Israel via Jordan.

The opening of borders between Jordan and Israel is expected to attract many Israelis who have hitherto not been allowed to visit Jordan, which shares the longest border with Israel.

The new move is also expected to encourage travel to Israel by many Jordanians, most of whom are of Palestinian origin and who would now be able to visit their homeland for the first time in decades.

Israeli-Palestinian Talks Conclude in Cairo

NC1910134394 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1318 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—This afternoon the Palestinian and Israeli negotiators concluded a round of talks on the Palestinian legislative elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Neither of the two delegation heads, Dr. Sa'ib 'Urayqat or Dani Rothschild, made any statement after the session. But sources from both delegations said the Palestinian delegation submitted a paper including several proposals relating to the elections and that the Israeli delegation put several questions to the Palestinian delegation. The news of the blast in Tel Aviv today overshadowed the atmosphere at the negotiations, which are scheduled to resume next week.

Muhammad Abu-Shutaytah, a member of the Palestinian negotiating delegation, stated that Palestinian and Israeli papers were exchanged. He noted that the Palestinian delegation submitted a working paper as a first draft and received from the Israeli side several queries, some relating to the working paper part of which was presented in the previous round of talks and was amended in the current round. He said that the Palestinian delegation received queries focusing basically on the issue of the council that will be elected, the nature of its work, Palestinian views on its formation, and the method of electing it. He said the two sides have agreed to resume the negotiations next week.

Palestinian delegation member Zuhayrah Kamal said the two parties have not yet reached an agreement on the basis concerning the structure of the council, adding: We are trying to explain the concept of the council and its legislative and executive nature. She said that if this concept is cleared up, it will facilitate numerous issues. She pointed out that the two delegations have not yet agreed on the elections bylaws, noting that the most important feature of these bylaws is supremacy of the law and expanding the democratic exercise as the basis for Palestinian action. She stressed that everyone has a right to run in the elections on a democratic basis providing that the program of any individual or party includes no clear phrases relating to racial, religious, or national segregation. She denied reports that the Palestinian delegation agreed to exclude Hamas from the elections. The Palestinian and Israeli delegations are scheduled to leave Cairo later today.

[In a related report, Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic at 1500 GMT on 19 October adds the following: "The two sides agreed to postpone the negotiations indefinitely following the explosion that took place this morning in Tel Aviv."]

Palestinian Says No Agreement With Israeli Conditions

NC1910153194 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—Dr. Sa'ib 'Urayqat, minister of local government in the Self-Rule Authority and head of the Palestinian delegation to the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations on the legislative elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, has denied news agency reports that the Palestinian party has agreed with Israeli conditions to exclude the movements opposed to the elections from the peace process or accepted the idea of joint supervision. In a press statement distributed to journalists at noon today, 'Urayqat said that the Palestinian stances submitted in writing to the Israeli delegation in the first and second rounds rejected any exclusion for political, ideological, or ethnic reasons and that every Palestinian aged 18 and over has a right to vote and everyone aged 30 and over has a right to run.

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Zuhayrah Kamal, a member of the Palestinian negotiating delegation, has denied remarks attributed to her on the exclusion of particular parties or individuals because of their political stances, stressing that the Palestinian position insisted and still insists on everyone's right to participate providing they express their stance in a democratic way. She noted that both Palestinian and Israeli sides have not yet reached an agreement regarding the agreed upon supervisory committee.

Israeli Team Attends Water Desalinization Talks

TA1810060894 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Last night in Oman, a team of Israeli experts attended the opening session of a Middle East working group on water desalinization. The two days of discussions in Oman will deal with establishing an international center for water desalinization in Muscat, the Omani capital.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Damascus Declaration Ministers Hold Special Meeting

Delegates Deliver Addresses

NC1910120294 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Following is a fuller version of an item published in the 19 October Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT, page 7, column 1, headlined "Ministers Address Damascus Declaration Meeting"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—The extraordinary meeting of the foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration member states, held at the invitation of Egypt to discuss developments in the Gulf region, opened at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

Speaking at the beginning of the session, Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa said the delegates would discuss the situation resulting from recent developments on Kuwait's border, the threat demonstrated by the Iraqi troops' movement, and any repercussions. Musa added that Egypt's call to convene this meeting reflects deep feelings. This is because the call responds to events that have cropped up in the Arab arena, events that could have a direct effect on the concept of pan-Arab security as well as security and stability in the Gulf region.

Musa added: We need not emphasize that one of the most important prerequisites for stability, peace, reconstruction and development, and progress for us all is to achieve and safeguard security as well as the factors that influence it, whether within the Arab domain or in its immediate surroundings. Musa pointed out that the repercussions of the August 1990 Gulf crisis, which made fraternal Kuwait suffer and shook the pillars of security and stability in our region, continue to be felt and threaten the outbreak of new crises. It has given rise to developments and concepts that are worth studying, scrutinizing, and handling—out of the sense of responsibility dictated by our rational perception of the reality of our march, he added.

The foreign minister added: On every occasion Egypt has expressed its clear position and its invariable commitment to pan-Arab security in the form of well-defined concepts, most importantly, that security in the Arabian Gulf is part of our concept of Egyptian security. Likewise, our national security could reflect on the security and stability of the Gulf. The same is undoubtedly true for Syria. This highlights the existing partnership between us. There is a need to consolidate it and avoid anything that may weaken it.

Musa added: We acknowledge that some parties outside the Arab domain have interests emanating from various hopes concerning the subject in question and have helped to prevent the situation from worsening. But our Arab capabilities and the need to adapt them to serve the objectives of pan-Arab security in this region, a subject that is much bigger than last week's events, continue to be questioned in the Arab world. This is especially true as experience has proven that there is still an urgent need to come up with a formula that could assure the Arab people that, within this declaration, we have a capability. What is more important is to possess the will to deal jointly and in a coordinated way with events that disturb or threaten Arab security. We fully understand and appreciate current developments and the developments the future may hold. The Arab people are asking. And it is our duty to answer them very frankly and sincerely.

Musa added: Our meeting today gives us a chance to see together what we ought to do about the grave responsibility shouldered by our governments. I hope that during our debate and meetings our contributions will lead us closer to our objectives, God willing.

Concluding his speech, Musa said: I hope we will succeed in our endeavors and achieve what is hoped of this meeting, thus serving the wellbeing of our countries, peoples, and nation, strengthening the Damascus Declaration grouping, and promoting cooperation among its members as a positive contribution at a time when things in the Arab world are shaking heavily.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has praised the honorable position adopted by Egypt and its leadership in the face of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait in 1990, a position, he said, that the people of Kuwait will always remember.

Addressing the meeting, Shaykh al-Ahmad added: We are meeting today within the framework of the Damascus Declaration, the objectives of which demonstrate rejection of the Iraqi aggression and define the member states' commitment to inter-Arab pacts. He added: Egypt and Syria have renewed their position again in the face of the recent Iraqi threats against Kuwait. Iraq's threats

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against Kuwait and the Iraqi troop buildup on the border emphasize that the Iraqi regime is outside international law, he added, noting that Iraq's claim that Kuwait is behind the suffering of the Iraqi people is unfounded. The responsibility of the suffering lies primarily with the Iraqi regime and Kuwait demands Iraq's complete and unconditional commitment to implement all the Security Council resolutions relating to the aggression, he added. The core of these resolutions, he added, lies in Iraq's recognition of Kuwait, its border, and sovereignty coupled with the international guarantees stipulated in Resolution 833 as well as the release of Kuwaiti and other prisoners held in Iraqi jails.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister noted that the position of the Arab states during the recent threat is appreciated by Kuwait, which welcomed the recent Security Council resolution to confront Iraq's attempts to endanger security and stability.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad Bin-Mubarak, speaking at the opening session, pointed out that the Arab states have rejected Iraq's aggression and sided with the international law that led to the liberation of Kuwait in 1990. He noted that today's meeting, at the invitation of Egypt, demonstrates the principles and objectives on which the Damascus Declaration is based. He stressed that Iraq's recent threat to pan-Arab security and stability in the region was a flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions, something that requires us to confront such threats. He noted that events have proved that problems between states cannot be solved by force. The immediate response to Iraq's threat against Kuwait's security has demonstrated the strong cohesiveness of the international community, its rejection of this threat, and our interest in maintaining security and stability both on the regional and international level.

The Bahraini foreign minister, whose country is the current chairman of the Gulf Cooperation Council, thanked Egypt for its invitation and hosting this meeting. He also praised the courageous pan-Arab stances adopted by Egypt under President Husni Mubarak, supporting the principles of right and justice, rejecting aggression, and aiming to establish peace, development, and accord all over the Arab homeland.

The Bahraini foreign minister said: Based on the premise of these principles, we are meeting today to consult and exchange views on Iraq's recent escalation, which threatened peace and stability in the region, when it massed its troops on the border of the fraternal State of Kuwait, the danger that this poses Kuwait's security and territorial integrity, and the blatant violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions issued following Iraq's aggression against Kuwait in 1990.

He added: These events and dangerous developments require us to look for the ways and means of preventing a repetition of this threat, which is now targeting all the countries of the region and is aimed at impeding their growth and prosperity.

Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Mubarak Al Khalifah said in his speech: Events and facts have proved the impossibility of resolving disputes between countries by force or the threat to use it. The prompt and decisive response to the second Iraqi threat to Kuwait's security has shown the strength of the international community's cohesiveness, its rejection of this method, and the extent of the link between regional and international security and stability.

He added: From the day it was established, 6 March 1991, the Damascus Declaration countries have stressed their interest in the State of Kuwait's security and sovereignty as well as their interest in Iraq's territorial integrity and the safety of its territory.

He reiterated Bahrain's support for Kuwait and said: In view of what has happened and what is happening there is a need to pause, even for a short time, to ponder the reasons behind these successive crises, which have unbalanced the Arab nation's pan-Arab security, split its ranks, and weakened its economic, political, and military potential. If there is an answer, it lies very simply in the absence of respect for the existing and recognized borders and in the desire for expansion.

The Bahraini foreign minister called for giving this issue the interest it deserves so as to avoid a repetition and to pave the way for clearing the atmosphere and concentrating on the foreign dangers threatening us and that are aimed at fragmenting Arab solidarity and controlling its resources.

Referring to the ongoing peace process in the Middle East, the Bahraini foreign minister stressed that peace in this vital part of the world should be comprehensive and complete, since you cannot concentrate on peace and development in one place and leave the situation as it is, without a solution, elsewhere.

He went on to say: The mutual exchange of vital and security interests should include all the parties invited to help create this comprehensive peace and joint development so that every step will lead to another through a fair and equitable balance involving all the parties.

The Bahraini foreign minister expressed support for the stance of the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic, which demands the restoration of its full sovereignty over its territory in the Golan occupied in 1967 on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of land in return for peace.

Referring to the issues of terrorism and extremism, which have spread in the Arab and Islamic world, Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Mubarak stressed full support and backing for fraternal Egypt in confronting these issues and fighting these tendencies and movements that use religion as a slogan for their practices and actions, which serve only their narrow interests and threaten the unity of societies and homelands and their national and pan-Arab interests.

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He added: This important meeting should live up to the objectives and principles for which it was established. A coordinated and programmed political, economic, and defense cooperation that considers every member state's circumstances is important for continuing with this grouping and for moving it from the stage of exchanging views to the stage of change that leads to achieving concrete gains.

He expressed the hope that the next meeting of the experts committee tasked with studying the paper presented by the Arab Republic of Egypt will reach a futuristic concept of developing cooperation among these countries.

Kuwaiti Official: Agreement 'Positive'

NC1910150994 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, has described the Damascus Declaration agreement as positive. He said it does not serve Kuwait alone or any single Arab state, but all the eight member states. In a statement to the Cairo newspaper AL-MASA' today he said that all members will benefit from this agreement, adding that there might be differences in views although, strategically, the agreement is useful to all the signatories.

Foreign Ministers Issue Statement

NC1910170594 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—The foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration states have condemned Iraq's threats to Kuwait as a violation of international legitimacy and relevant Security Council resolutions, especially Resolution No. 687.

The ministers stressed commitment to respecting the principle of territorial integrity and regional safety.

This came in the press statement that Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa delivered at the conclusion of the Damascus Declaration foreign ministers meeting, which opened in Cairo earlier today.

The statement emphasized that the Iraqi threats to Kuwait would undermine the constant principles with which stability, security, and the capabilities of construction and development are linked.

The ministers stressed their rejection of aggression or the threat to use it in relations between states. They expressed their full support for Kuwait's independence; their firm backing of the country; their complete solidarity to maintain its security, safety, and sovereignty; and their support for the measures it takes in this regard.

The ministers called on Iraq to recognize Kuwait's sovereignty and border fully and unconditionally and for this recognition to be documented through constitutional channels and to be associated with the international guarantees mentioned in Resolution 833 of 1993. They also called on Iraq to release all Kuwaiti and other prisoners and detainees.

The ministers demanded that Iraq comply with all Security Council resolutions relevant to its aggression against the State of Kuwait as an integrated legal whole and called on the Security Council to take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the resolutions.

The ministers stressed the need for preserving Iraq's safety and territorial integrity, realizing that ending the suffering of the Iraqi people and returning this people to normal life are linked with the Iraqi regime changing its conduct and fully implementing Security Council resolutions, including Resolutions 706 and 712, which ensure the provision of food and medicine to the Iraqi people.

The ministers expressed eagerness to avoid any new tension that may result from developments that could threaten trouble beyond the danger to which the entire region was subjected.

In this regard the ministers expressed their support for Security Council Resolution 949 and the need to implement it.

At the conclusion of their statements, the Damascus Declaration foreign ministers stressed the importance of pursuing and deepening coordination and cooperation among the declaration states in accordance with the objectives set out in the declaration, as this would achieve security and stability in this region and respond to the hopes the peoples pin on this cooperation and coordination.

Ministers Leave Cairo

NC1910182994 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—The foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar left Cairo for their countries this evening after a one-day visit to Egypt.

The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister also left Cairo this evening.

The ministers attended the emergency meeting of the Damascus Declaration states, which ended in Cairo earlier today.

Arab League Reiterates Position on Jerusalem

NC1910170394 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Arab League has reiterated its firm stance on Jerusalem by rejecting any Israeli measures in the holy city.

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Ambassador Sa'id Kamal, Arab League assistant secretary general for Palestinian affairs, commented on newly emerging differences about religious jurisdiction over Jerusalem. He told our radio correspondent that Jerusalem is still occupied and the main conflict over the city is with Israel not Jordan. He said that to regain the city through negotiations there must be a unified Arab and Islamic stance.

For his part, Ambassador 'Adnan 'Umran, Arab League assistant secretary general for political affairs, said Israel's raising of the issue of sponsorship of the holy sites is an attempt to distort facts because Jerusalem is a holy Arab territory and the responsibility for it is an Arab one. He noted that Jerusalem is an inseparable part of the Palestinian land. All Arab League and Security Council resolutions stress the illegality of annexing Jerusalem and that all Israeli measures concerning the city are invalid, he said.

Palestinian Affairs

Hamas Denies Claiming Tel Aviv Bombing From Gaza

JN1910201294 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A responsible source at Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] has denied that his movement has claimed, from Gaza, its responsibility for the Tel Aviv operation. The source has affirmed to world news agencies that the announcement claiming responsibility for this operation was not made in Gaza Strip at all. The statement is in response to an AFP report that Hamas claimed responsibility for the operation over loudspeakers in the Filastin Mosque in Gaza.

Hamas Spokesman: Anti-Israeli Attacks To Continue

JN1910220194 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 2115 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Occupied Palestine—Israeli authorities said today that they believe that the suicide bomber who blew up an Israeli bus in the heart of Tel Aviv today, killing 22 Israelis and wounding 48 others had 50 kg of explosives on him.

(Etti Drinberg), spokeswoman for the Israeli police, said that 22 persons were killed, and 48 others were wounded in the attack. She indicated that the police do not rule out the possibility that the bomb had been planted inside the bus. In the aftermath of the operation, the occupation troops surrounded the scene of the incident, imposed a military siege, made large-scale arrests among Palestinians, and sealed off Gaza Strip and the West Bank, declaring them closed military zones. [passage omitted]

For his part, Ibrahim Ghawshah, spokesman for Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] in Jordan, has made a statement, saying that resistance operations will continue against the Israeli occupation.

In a statement to the U.S. television network CNN today, he added that such operations have an impact on Israel. They help make Israel realize that the Palestinian people will not halt their attacks against the occupation. Likewise, such operations boost the Palestinian people's morale. Ghawshah went on to say that attacks against the occupation will continue regardless of any agreements that might be concluded.

Hamas Identifies Tel Aviv Suicide Bomber

TA2010124694 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] says that the terrorist who carried out the bombing attack in Tel Aviv is 27-year-old Salah 'Abd-al-Rahim Hasan Sawi from the Qalqilyah area.

Our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem reports that a video cassette showing the terrorist holding a Galil rifle was distributed among Palestinian correspondents in Nabulus and subsequently delivered to foreign television networks in Israel.

In the video, the terrorist says he is about to carry out a suicide attack. Our correspondent adds that the terrorist's brother was fatally shot some time ago by IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops.

[A similar report on Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1105 GMT on 20 October adds that "in the cassette, the terrorist says that, after ordering the liquidation of the squad that kidnapped the late Nahshon Wachsman, Yitzhaq Rabin left the 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam activists no choice but to continue mounting suicide attacks. The terrorist expresses his certainty that there are many more Palestinian youths who are prepared to carry out such deeds."]

'Senior' Hamas Leader Defines Terms for Truce

TA2010124894 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A senior Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leader in the Gaza Strip says Hamas attacks will continue against all the Israeli targets, including civilians.

'Imad al-Faluji, speaking in the al-Shati' refugee camp, said Hamas would only agree to a truce if Israel pulls out of the West Bank and Gaza and dismantles all settlements in the Strip.

'Arafat: 'External Parties' Behind Tel Aviv Attack

JN1910161994 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency President Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestinian National Authority,

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has condemned the operation carried out in Tel Aviv today. His excellency said: I offer heartfelt condolences, in my name and on behalf of the Palestinian people, to the families and relatives of the innocent victims who lost their lives as a result of this condemnable action carried out by the enemies of peace.

His excellency added: Giving momentum to, strengthening, and completing the implementation of the peace process should be part of the basic response to these actions which seek to foil the peace process.

His excellency accused external parties of standing behind the implementation of the operation.

National Security Council Discusses Tel Aviv Blast

JN2010064894 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency President Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestinian National Authority, last night presided over a meeting of the Higher National Security Council. The council issued a statement announcing that the circumstances of the recent Tel Aviv incident, in which 22 people were killed and 48 wounded, should be thoroughly examined so that accurate and correct conclusions can be drawn. The Higher Security Council reaffirmed that no opportunity should be given to exploit recent events to act against the Palestinian people or obstruct the peace process.

It is noteworthy that the Palestinian Higher National Security Council is in open session in order to deal with all eventualities.

PA Spokesman on 'Painful' Blast, Need for Peace

NC2010082994 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Statement by Palestinian Authority, PA, spokesman Marwan Kanafani on the Tel Aviv bus explosion; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] This painful incident warrants more efforts to implement the final details of the Israeli-Palestinian Agreement. The implementation of the agreement will naturally reduce the possibility of such operations. Delaying its implementation will prompt the population to adopt a less optimistic stance toward peace. Again I would like to tell you that such operations must be an incentive for us to continue the peace process. The Palestinian National Authority [PNA] must be handed all the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967. The PNA must be allowed to exercise its responsibility in these areas.

Many of the problems stem from the people's feeling of despair and frustration at the slow pace of the peace process. This naturally does not mean that we condone such incidents in any way. But these incidents must be an incentive for us to continue the peace process and to continue to give the people a feeling that a better future is awaiting them and their offspring and that a new life will open for them with this peace agreement.

PLO Official Rules Out Hamas Attacks From Gaza

AU2010124594 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0500 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with PLO Representative Abdallah al-Franji in Bonn by Hero Buss in Cologne studio; date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Buss] The PLO has condemned the recent attack in Tel Aviv. It also arrested over 200 leading Hamas supporters following the abduction and murder of an Israeli soldier last week. But still Israel doubts whether the PLO is doing everything it can to prevent terrorist attacks. We spoke to Abdallah al-Franji just a couple of minutes ago. He has been the PLO representative in Bonn for many years. We asked him whether he could dispel the Israelis' fears.

[Al-Franji] If the Israelis find it a relief that the responsibility is now with 'Arafat, then this is not a good solution. These operations took place in the Israeli sector, in areas where the Israeli security forces are, and must be, responsible. 'Arafat is in Gala. He has done everything he could possibly do. And the Israelis must have realized that there have been no such actions there. That is the problem. I think that Israelis and Palestinians are jointly responsible. You cannot blame each other. You must not do that, because otherwise you will become a prisoner of such attacks and you will be unable to act jointly at a later stage.

[Buss] But it is an undisputed fact that there is also a strong Hamas presence in the autonomous regions.

[Al-Franji] That presence is under control now. The leaders have been arrested. Most of their activists are still in prison in Gaza. But there is no proof that these people and that Hamas is behind the attacks in the West Bank and Israel. There is still a portion of the West Bank under Israeli control, and the attacks were probably controlled from there. That was quite clear. You cannot maintain now that these operations were controlled from Gaza and therefore hold 'Arafat responsible for them. I find this unfair toward 'Arafat.

[Buss] We just heard a correspondent's report this morning that said that Hamas maintains training camps practically in front of the Palestinian police. Is that correct?

[Al-Franji] I cannot say that. When I was in Gaza I saw that there were Hamas summer camps for young people in Gaza. But these concentrated more on sport than military training. I did not enter any of them to find out whether training there has any military features or not. But I think a lot has been done since 'Arafat arrived in Gaza and since the Palestinian forces have been there.

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Hamas people demonstrated against these measures in Gaza for three days in a row. If they saw the pictures of demonstrations, where 'Arafat was called a traitor, I cannot see why the Israelis insist on making 'Arafat the scapegoat.

[Buss] Is it not about time to declare that organization criminal?

[Al-Franji] I think that would be wrong. If we try to force Hamas into a confrontation, we will have a bloody conflict in Gaza that can be controlled neither by ourselves, nor by the Israelis. We have seen examples for that in Afghanistan and in several Arab countries, where one tried to control Islamic groups forcefully. I think we need to be patient. And the Israelis have lived with that violence for so many years. This is not a new thing that occurred because the Palestinian authorities took over responsibility there. It has something to do with the resistance there and with the fact that the occupation continues. And I believe that we have to act quickly, we have to talk—Israelis and Palestinians that is—to find a quick solution that is satisfactory for the Palestinians and the Israelis, and which may exclude such things.

[Buss] Does the PLO have any specific proposals to make in this context?

[Al-Franji] I tried all day yesterday to get in touch with 'Arafat. I have not managed to get hold of him on the phone. But I talked with several people who are responsible for security in Gaza. In these discussions I found that they have tried very hard and that they are about to take measures to get Hamas and any other radical forces in the Palestinian camp under control.

[Buss] Many of the Hamas supporters used to belong to the PLO when the PLO still carried out terrorist attacks against Israel. People probably know each other, they know who is who. Does this not enable you to take more effective measures against the wire pullers?

[Al-Franji] When we are talking of the past—Hamas was founded and supported by then Israeli Prime Minister Rabin; it was the alternative against the PLO. Hamas was not a suborganization of the PLO. They insist on that; they say they are not prepared to be part of the PLO, and they say they must be the Islamic alternative to the PLO. That is no secret; Israelis and Palestinians know that. The PLO and the Palestinian authority know very well that Hamas has not been able to carry out any military operations from Gaza over the past two or three months, because the PLO security forces have kept them in check. But the PLO authority cannot operate in the rest of the West Bank where the Israeli Army is in charge. That is the problem.

[Buss] The establishment of the administration in the autonomous regions is still in its initial stage. When will the PLO security forces be good or strong enough to guarantee security in the area and prevent attacks originating from there?

[Al-Franji] When the PLO has control of the rest of the West Bank and when the promised aid arrives there, then the situation in the occupied regions will see a change for the better. So far, the aid has not arrived. And people realize that, which puts Hamas and any other radical groups who say that the PLO has betrayed the Palestinians at an advantage. If economic assistance continues to be withheld, then I fear that chaos might occur in the occupied territories and between Israel and Palestinians; a chaos in which perhaps neither Israelis, nor Palestinians will be able to get the situation under control.

PA Member Comments on Tel Aviv Bombing Incident

NC2010072894 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with Jamil al-Tarifi, member of the Palestinian Authority, in Ramallah, by Ashraf 'Abd-al-'Aziz, in Cairo; date not given; from the "Dialogue From Afar" program—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] ['Abd-al-'Aziz] We have with us on the open telephone line between Cairo and Ramallah, Jamil al-Tarifi, a member of the Palestinian National Authority [PNA]. We welcome you to the Voice of the Arabs.

[Al-Tarifi] Thank you.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] To start this dialogue we would like to learn about the position in the Arab and Palestinian territory after events in Tel Aviv and the Israeli moves.

[Al-Tarifi] A tragedy has occurred in Tel Aviv. Scores of innocent civilians have been killed. We the Palestinian Authority [PA] and most of the Palestinian people condemn this operation and offer our condolences to the families of the victims and the Israeli people. Apart from this, you know that the Israeli authorities have closed off the border between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Israel as a protective security measure. This is the situation in the Palestinian territories. Most listeners must have already heard the statement issued by the PA officially condemning the incident. President 'Arafat has offered his condolences to the Israeli people on the victims. He telephoned Shim'on Peres, offered his condolences, and expressed the PNA, PLO, and Palestinian people's condemnation of what happened.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat has announced his readiness to help the Israelis find the perpetrators of the crime. Could we maintain that this step by the Palestinian president is a step toward building confidence between the Palestinian and the Israeli sides?

[Al-Tarifi] You could consider it a confidence-building measure between the two sides—the Palestinian and the Israeli. But at the same time it is a step for strengthening the peace process and pushing it forward toward a final

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solution on the Palestinian- Israeli track. We believe that what can end such operations is the continuation of the peace process. The Israelis have always maintained that the major objective of these operations is to destroy the peace process. I remember the statements many Israeli officials made after the Hebron massacre committed by an Israeli reserve officer. They said then that the objective of extremists on both sides is to destroy the peace process. We believe that continuing and finalizing the peace process and serious negotiations by both parties will eventually weaken those opposed to the peace process and end acts that harm innocent people. We all condemn these acts.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] Al-Tarifi, the objective of this incident in Tel Aviv and, before it, the kidnapping of the Israeli soldier, is to destroy the peace process. What sort of effort should we be exerting to keep the peace process going and stop those who want to ruin it in their tracks?

[Al-Tarifi] I believe that when the Israeli soldier was kidnapped the PA performed its full role in that it investigated the whereabouts of the Israeli soldier. There was a mistaken Israeli assumption that the soldier was hiding inside the Gaza Strip. Events proved later that he was not in the Gaza Strip.

In my estimation, promoting the peace process and starting talks on the interim phase in the West Bank will ensure that such acts are stopped or at least curtailed. As you know, these acts were carried out by extremist Palestinian groups even before the PA entered [Gaza and Jericho] and were there at the place, such as the Hadera operation and another similar operation. Therefore, these acts continue to happen. There are extremists on both sides. There must be cooperation between the PA and the Israeli Government to push forward the peace process and put an end to these acts that kill innocent Palestinian and Israeli civilians.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] To curtail such acts, Israel must release its Palestinian prisoners.

[Al-Tarifi] Israel must not only release the prisoners. It must also create an impression that something has changed since the peace process began. The Palestinian citizen must feel that there has been a change in the general atmosphere. He must feel that there is no seizure of lands for the purpose of colonization. The remaining detainees must be released. The Israeli forces must change their way of dealing with the Palestinian citizen, specifically in the West Bank. Palestinians are being killed or wounded almost daily in the West Bank. The Israeli Government must change the atmosphere. It must start working seriously and not vacillate through the peace process. Therefore, I believe the Israeli Government must change its approach and policy. At the same time it must prepare the Israeli public for the idea that the Palestinians are really equal partners in the peace process. In my estimation, this will create a different atmosphere in the Palestinian street. I can say to you that the general feeling in the Palestinian street is against these operations that kill civilians.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] This pertains to what Israel must do. What must you do as PNA?

[Al-Tarifi] As PA, I believe we continue to do our duty to persuade our Palestinian people that the road to solving the Palestinian problem is the road of a political solution. We are trying to persuade the Palestinian people that negotiations are the only way in which we can attain our rights. The Cairo agreement must be followed by an agreement on the interim phase in the West Bank. Consequently, violence only leads to destruction and does not lead to the achievement of Palestinian rights. This is what the PA is doing continuously. In my estimation, the PA must imprison all the extremists inside its territory—something that it has already begun to do—and must try to put an end to their movement in one way or another so they will not jeopardize the political process and the future of the PA and the future of the Palestinian rights.

PFLP Congratulates Hamas for Tel Aviv Attack

NC1910173394 Paris AFP in English 1649 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Beirut, Oct 19 (AFP)—A PLO opposition group on Wednesday [19 October] congratulated the Islamic group Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] for the "heroic" bus bombing in Tel Aviv that killed 22 people and warned of further attacks.

A statement by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said the deadly bombing was a direct response to Monday's initialing in Amman of the Jordan-Israel peace treaty.

The operation confirms "the pursuit of the struggle with the Zionist enemy until the liberation of all the Palestinian national territory," it said.

"The heroic Tel Aviv operation is a reminder to the agents of King Husayn (of Jordan) and Yasir 'Arafat ... over what they have done at the expense of the Palestinian people and their sacred cause," the statement said.

The PFLP dismissed the treaty as well as the Israeli-PLO accord on limited Palestinian autonomy as acts of "treachery".

It warned Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) against self-delusions that "you can carry out acts of treachery and sell nations without paying a price."

"King Husayn, Yasir 'Arafat and their agents should know that the Tel Aviv operation will not be the first or last. Our fighters are capable of destroying the earth under their feet and blowing up the volcano in their faces," it added.

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Hizballah Says Tel Aviv 'Hero' One of Deportees

NC2010073494 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0630 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Twenty-two Zionists dead and 40 others wounded, including four seriously, are the latest casualty toll reported by the enemy police in Tel Aviv after a Palestinian youngster from the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, stormed convoys of the invading Zionists, installing panic and fright among the Zionists, particularly the enemy leaders led by terrorist Yitzhaq Rabin.

Sources of Hamas have told our radio that the martyr hero who carried out the martyrdom operation is among the Hamas mujahidin who were unlawfully deported from their homeland to Marj al-Zuhur in southern Lebanon two years ago. Hamas hinted at this in its statement claiming responsibility for the operation. A paragraph in the statement said: We thank enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin for deporting the movement's mujahidin to south Lebanon, where they benefited from the deportation to receive training.

AL-QUDS Editorial Views Israeli-Israeli Pact

TA1810182294 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 18 Oct 94 p 13

[Editorial: "A Second Peace Treaty Between the Arabs and Israel"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Having initialed a peace treaty with Israel yesterday, Jordan became the second Arab country after Egypt to do so, bearing in mind that the Palestinians are still in the first stage of a settlement and that the final stage talks will only begin in 1996, three years after the signing of the interim agreement.

On the other hand, Syria and Lebanon are continuing their efforts to obtain the best conditions to achieve for them the major part of their legitimate demands. Talks on these two tracks are facing enormous difficulties which to date continuous U.S. mediation efforts have failed to overcome. Although Israel is convinced that peace with Syria, and consequently with Lebanon, cannot be achieved except by withdrawing from the Golan Heights, the Israeli Government takes the view which opposes withdrawal into serious account and delays movement on the Syrian track so as to appease the opponents of withdrawal, albeit temporarily.

What is important is that the signing of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty represents an Israeli breach of the current stalemate on the Palestinian-Israeli and Syrian-Israeli tracks. The fact is that the Jordanian-Israeli track did not face many obstacles and difficulties. Therefore, solutions acceptable to both sides were reached with regard to border demarcation and water distribution quotas from the rivers on the two sides.

Clauses relating to issues that transcend Jordanian-Israeli relations, such as the issue of those who migrated to the East Bank in 1967, have not been announced yet. It is noteworthy that this event that took place yesterday will have significant repercussions not only on bilateral relations between Jordan and Israel, but also on Palestinian relations with each of these countries, as well as on inter-Arab and Arab-Israeli relations as a whole. Although the issue is one that concerns only fraternal Jordan's affairs and decisions, it raises again the topic of coordination among the Arab negotiating parties participating in the peace process. It also calls into question the assertion about a comprehensive settlement of Arab rights on all tracks and fronts—an assertion under whose slogan the Arab parties entered the Madrid conference. Apparently, in addition to Arab differences and sensitivities, Israeli and U.S. efforts have managed not only to somewhat contain but surmount this assertion.

AL-NAHAR Editorial Views Israeli-Jordanian Pact

TA1810182394 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 18 Oct 94 pp 8, 7

[Editorial: "The Jordanian-Israeli Treaty"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Negotiations on the Jordanian-Israeli track are proceeding at a quick and dramatic pace. During two meetings that King Husayn held this week with Rabin and Peres, the two sides managed to reach agreement and initial a peace treaty. Observers believe that the treaty will receive parliamentary approval next week, that it will be signed at a ceremony four days later, that normalization of relations between the two sides will begin a month after the signing, and that warm and cordial relations will be established.

No one in the Middle East and from the Arab nations rejects a comprehensive and just peace, one that ensures the restoration of occupied territories to their legitimate owners, but the voices that have come from Israel raise several reservations. Rabin considered this treaty a security victory, since it will secure Israel's longest borders with the Arab world. A military analyst added: "The Eastern front no longer exists now. Syria has remained alone and this will undermine its position."

It is inconceivable that the Jordanian leadership either ignored or failed to perceive such positions by Israel's leaders or such dangers. This despite the fact that it has the irrefutable and legitimate right to regain its homeland's occupied territory and be concerned with its own internal affairs.

It is also inconceivable that Jordan would have signed such a treaty if progress on the Jordanian-Israeli track were to harm Syria or the Palestinians, especially since all the while Jordan had called for Arab solidarity. This is what the Palestinian leaders, who welcomed the treaty and stressed that it was a step forward, have been calling for.

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Some of those leaders even believed that the initialing of this treaty will pave the way for the hoped for Jordanian-Palestinian confederation and the establishment of relations of equal footing with Israel, namely, that this step will bolster the position of the Palestinians.

Despite the cautious questions about this treaty, hopefully it will actually be a step toward a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

VOP: No Peace Said Possible Without Rights

JN1810201194 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0620 GMT 18 Oct 94

[Station commentary by Yusuf al-Qazzaz]

[FBIS Translated Text] Good morning. A just and lasting peace is an Arab demand not just a Palestinian one. No one is against real peace, a peace that is based on justice, a peace that will restore to the Palestinian people all their rights, including their right to establish their state with Jerusalem as its capital. This is the essence of the peace process and the essence of the Palestinian stand in this process.

There is clear and speedy progress in the Jordanian-Israeli peace march. Other signs show that there is also progress on the Syrian-Israeli track. Although we in the Palestinian National Authority [PNA] have not yet studied the details of the Jordanian-Israeli agreement, and in spite of the many questions that are raised about expediting the peace process between Jordan and Israel, we notice that Israel procrastinates and delays the progress of the peace process with the PLO. We also sense that Israel is not serious. This is happening while Israel continues to carry out daily arrest operations, is not releasing Palestinian detainees who are in its prisons, opens fire on Palestinian citizens, encourages settlements in the occupied territories, and closes borders with the PNA areas at the slightest security flare-up within the Green Line or within the occupied Palestinian territories.

Every Palestinian and every Arab blesses peace. But, some may forget for one moment the objective the Palestinians seek to achieve from the peace process. These are the objectives of our Palestinian people wherever they may be, whether they are here or in the diaspora. We all know these objectives, but it will do no harm to recall them: These consist of freedom, national independence, and the establishment of the Palestinian state whose capital cannot but be Jerusalem.

Without the attainment of these Palestinian objectives and without tackling them in a very serious manner by any party in the peace process—without a lasting solution with the Palestinians and with the PLO and its PNA—the region will return to what it used to be, an arena for violence and the rise of blind extremism from the parties that are against peace.

We also would like to say that Palestine will remain the major component of the Palestinian and Arab spirit, an independent Palestine with Jerusalem as capital. No one, whether Israelis or anyone else can remove Palestine from the history of mankind or from geography. Peace cannot be comprehensive or just unless it is first of all a Palestinian peace because peace stems from Palestine and war will flare up from Palestine. We will continue to hold the green olive branch, the peace branch.

Fire Bombs Thrown at Bethlehem Mayor's Home

TA1910174994 Jerusalem Israel Television Channel 1 Network in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Announcer-read report]

[FBIS Translated Text] A short while ago, two petrol bombs were thrown at the home of Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who is responsible for the tourism portfolio in the Palestinian Authority. No damage was caused to the house. The report adds that unidentified persons contacted Mr. Frayj and threatened to kill him because of his statements and condemnation of the terrorist operation in Tel Aviv in an interview with Qol Yisra'el in Arabic.

Qaddumi: Resistance in 'Territories' To Continue

JN1910192194 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 13 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Haytham Shalabi in Rabat]

[FBIS Translated Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has told AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I that resistance in the occupied territories will continue. He said that it is the people's right to resist the occupation and that this is something natural. Qaddumi noted that Rabin does not have the right to declare the suspension of the negotiations because a soldier was kidnapped. The incident happened in Jerusalem and the PLO has nothing to do with it. He said: Rabin is beginning to blackmail us by exerting pressure on the Palestinian Authority [PA] inside the occupied territories.

Qaddumi added: Let Rabin withdraw from all the Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and then have him ask the PA about any operation that occurs inside the Palestinian territories.

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Algeria

Two Foreign Nationals Reported Killed in Khenchela

LD1910184794 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in French 1800 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Two foreign nationals, a Frenchman and an Italian, were assassinated in Djelib, in the province of Khenchela. Yesterday evening a group of armed terrorists stormed the oil drilling station in Djelib and assassinated two engineers from the French company Schlumberger: the Frenchman Philippe Hetet, 36 years old, and the Italian Mauro dell'Angelo, 40. The terrorist group fled after that in two Toyota cars which they found in the camp site.

Security Services Say Magazine Editor Assassinated

LD2010102194 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In a statement issued today, the security services said the journalist and editor of the weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, Farah Ziane, was assassinated around 1830 [1730 GMT] last night in front of his home in Ouled Aych area, Blida Province.

Security Forces Reportedly Kill 21 'Terrorists'

LD1910190394 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In a communique issued today the Security Services said that the security forces killed 21 terrorists during the period Sunday to Tuesday in Blida, Tipaza, Souk Ahras, Jijel, and Mila. The Security Services managed to regain several automatic revolvers, two Kalashnikovs, a large number of shotguns, two local-made guns, and two grenades.

Somali Engineer Kidnapped, Released

LD2010080394 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] More violence has occurred in Algeria with the killing of two foreign engineers on Tuesday [18 October] night. [passage omitted] A Somali engineer was kidnapped, but fortunately he was released. [passage omitted]

Campaign To Dismiss Military Commander Reported

MM1910085094 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Oct 94 pp 1, 4

[Report by Qasiyy Salih al-Darwish: "Campaign To Dismiss Ground Forces in Algeria"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Paris—Conflicting reports are arriving from the Algerian capital regarding developments in the political situation in the coming days. An organized campaign has been launched to dismiss Brigadier Salah Gaid, commander of the ground forces, who is close to President Liamine Zeroual. And while some sources say that President Liamine Zeroual will announce new initiatives designed to promote the resumption of the dialogue, other sources stress that the dialogue has reached an impasse and is obstructed by the red line consolidated by senior military officers' refusal to go far in opening the door to the [Islamic] Salvation Front [FIS] to exercise political activities publicly. These sources say that President Liamine Zeroual complained to some of those close to him that the military are not helping him.

Regarding the first possibility, any new initiatives to facilitate the resumption of the dialogue must be linked with the complete release of Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj, who are under house arrest in the Djinan El Mufti villa, contrary to rumors that they have been moved to another place. AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT phoned the two FIS leaders yesterday, but the person who answered the telephone, after speaking to them, said that they were busy. Asked when it is possible to talk to them, he told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that they were busy at that particular time and when they can talk, everyone will be notified. The person who answered the telephone told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that they were in the same place to which they were moved from Blida prison.

Abdelhamid Mehri, secretary general of the National Liberation Front told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT previously that Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj had pledged not to make any press statements at present. And that their decision not to respond to reporters' contacts might fall in this context. Because the full release of Madani and Belhadj would automatically raise the question of restoring legal legitimacy to the FIS, since releasing them without restoring that legitimacy would mean that the regime in practice allows the law to be violated by allowing them to hold public or semi-public meetings.

Circles close to the military leadership rule out the rehabilitation of the FIS unless the FIS leadership agrees beforehand to President Zeroual's proposals, especially agreeing to a transitional phase.

It is clear that there are no precise boundaries or clear view of the strategic red lines. And that the position of senior military officers is defined daily according to the relations of power with President Zeroual. The balance of power could in the coming days witness some changes through the announcement of a new reshuffle among leading military positions, since Chief of Staff Mohamed Lamari and his friends are trying to remove some leading figures close to Zeroual, first and foremost Brigadier Salah Gaid, commander of the ground forces, on the grounds that he has in practice become No.2 in the

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Army after the chief of staff. If Lamari succeeds in removing Salah Gaid from the ground forces command, he will have weakened President Zeroual inside the Army after the latter has created zones of influence inside the military establishment. The question raised today is about President Zeroual's ability to protect his friends' positions and to try to reinforce them in the next changes. Such an operation cannot be carried out except through an arm-twisting process that is not easy for him to embark on.

Perhaps President Zeroual's strength at present lies in the fear of the military men opposed to the dialogue plan that President Zeroual might submit his resignation in the event of his failure to extricate the dialogue from the current dilemma. Because the domestic situation, including the situation inside the Army and the international situation, precludes replacing President Zeroual with someone who would abandon the dialogue plan. Especially as President Zeroual has succeeded in creating personal credibility for his dialouge intentions, and he has become the object of trust, even the FIS leaders' trust. [passage omitted]

Egypt

Mubarak Sends Condolences to Rabin on Bombing

NC1910133894 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a cable of condolence to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin concerning the victims of the Israeli bus bombed in Tel Aviv this morning.

Musa Comments on Iraq, Israeli Bus Attack

NC1910200094 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has stated that the Damascus Declaration now has a better-defined framework. He noted an agreement [among the foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration states meeting in Cairo] concerning the current Arab situation and the need to deal with it to take steps toward Arab solidarity.

In a news conference this evening, Musa said that during the meetings of the foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration states, which ended earlier today, it was agreed to hold a meeting in November to discuss an Egyptian working paper on the current Arab situation and ways to achieve desired solidarity and to promote common Arab action. He said the meeting will be held on the level of political, economic, and legal experts. The result of the study will be brought before another Damascus Declaration states meeting in January, he said. Musa said that after the Egyptian paper has been studied, a paper will be presented to the Arab League to be discussed by all Arab countries.

Commenting on the bombing of an Israeli bus in Tel Aviv this morning, the foreign minister expressed regret about the incident, stressing that it was primarily directed against the peace process. He said: We do not approve of anything that may harm or affect the peace process because it would harm the interests of the Palestinians, who must move from the first stage—Gaza and Jericho—to the bigger stage; that is, full self-rule in all the West Bank and Gaza, and then the third and final stage, which includes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He said such acts are being perpetrated to hinder progress on the Palestinian track, and consequently obstruct Palestinian self-determination.

He added: We now need calm in the occupied territories so that Palestinian elections can be held in the West Bank and Gaza and so that a Palestinian council can be elected to rule and legislate within the framework of self-rule and the Declaration of Principles. Within less than two years after that, final negotiations to enable the Palestinians to exercise self-determination will start. The foreign minister described such acts as very threatening to the march of the Palestinian people. The aim of the perpetrators, he said, is to harm the interests of the Palestinian people and the peace process in the Middle East.

On the Gulf crisis, 'Amr Musa said: The crisis lies not only in the Iraqi buildup but also in Iraq's failure to recognize Kuwait's sovereignty and implement Security Council resolutions so that the suffering of the Iraqi people can be ended.

He noted that Egypt's clear position throughout the crisis has been the need to recognize Kuwait and its border and respect international legitimacy. He said he received a message today from the Russian foreign minister on the importance of respecting Security Council resolutions and Russia's support for the meeting of the Damascus Declaration states in Cairo.

Musa said the road to a solution will begin with Iraq recognizing and respecting Kuwait's sovereignty, ending the claim that it is the 19th Iraqi governorate, and implementing Security Council resolutions.

Musa said that the Iraqi regime must respect international law and avoid any act that may threaten Arab and regional security in the Gulf. He said that all parties share the desire that the Arab position must be decisive in defense of any Arab territory. He stressed that Arab resources are available and that the eight Arab countries stand against any aggressive attempt against Kuwait or to expand at Kuwait's expense.

Musa said that today's meeting was characterized by candor and objectivity. He said the participants discussed all aspects of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and examined the reasons and motives that led

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to the latest Iraqi escalation. The meeting emphasized the principled stance of the Damascus Declaration countries on the need to preserve Kuwait's unity and territorial integrity, stressing that any aggressive policy against Kuwait cannot be tolerated.

Musa Comments on Clinton Visit, Departs for UK

NC2010093494 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa left Cairo this morning on a two-day visit to Britain.

Before leaving, 'Amr Musa stated that he will meet Douglas Hogg, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, tomorrow to discuss issues of mutual interest to both countries. He pointed out that during his visit he will address the British-Arab Chamber of Trade. He said he will meet British businessmen to discuss British cooperation with Egypt and increasing investment in Egypt.

Asked about U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to the region next week and the possibility of his visiting Egypt, 'Amr Musa said that contacts are under way to arrange the schedule for the visit, although it would be tentative.

Asked whether the Damascus Declaration foreign ministers' meeting answered all the questions presented to it concerning why these countries were not called upon to meet soon after Iraq mobilized its forces toward the south, the foreign minister said the meeting had, to a degree, answered all these questions and that the viewpoint presented was adequate for now.

Commentary on Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Iraq

NC1910161094 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1240 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Commentary by Zayn al-Ja'fari: "Will the Cairo Emergency Meeting Dispel the Clouds that Gathered in the Region's Skies?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The emergency meeting that the foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration states began in Cairo today is of extreme importance in view of the situation in the region created by the sudden crisis the ruler of Iraq tried to detonate. One of the most noticeable features of this crisis is that foreign forces rushed to send their war machine to the region in preparation for a new showdown with Iraq, which heightened tension. News media portrayed the situation as though war would break out any moment, and amid this tumult of serious events, the Arab role may fail to rectify the Arab course and do the right thing.

Hence came Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa's invitation to hold this emergency meeting to discuss the situation in the region and to ward off the looming danger before it gets worse and spoils the region's security and stability. The repercussions of the Gulf war that followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 still sour Arab policies and largely impede efforts to restore genuine Arab solidarity, without which the Arab nation cannot stand up to the many and serious challenges it is facing.

Egypt called for this emergency meeting because it realized that the situation is serious, especially since the Western countries took the initiative and moved promptly as soon as the Iraqi forces moved southward toward the Kuwaiti border. Egypt, which learned the lesson of the Gulf war and realized that the role of the Western alliance cost the Arab nation a heavy price and depleted the resources of the Arab countries, was determined not to let it be repeated. Therefore, it has intensified its contacts with the Arab countries in general, and the Gulf states in particular, since the crisis began in the region. President Mubarak also made several calls to the ruler of Iraq to withdraw his forces from the border with Kuwait to spare his own people, and the peoples of the Arab nation in general, new disasters and tragedies at a time when the Arab nation is still suffering from the consequences of the Gulf war.

The Arab countries should have begun intensifying the Arab role in protecting the Gulf. The Damascus Declaration, which includes Egypt, Syria, and the Gulf Cooperation Council states, embodies this Arab role. Egypt is trying to activate this role because it includes the drafting of the necessary Arab plans that can be implemented quickly in the event of any suspect moves by the Iraqi regime.

The question that must be asked now is: Will the foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration states succeed in intensifying this role and dispelling the heavy clouds that have gathered over the region due to the unjustified Iraqi position? All indications are that the ruler of Iraq may think of doing it again in the hopes that he will succeed this time after he failed in his first adventure of invading Kuwait four years ago. We have hopes that the Cairo meeting will avoid the spirit of punishment and that the ministers will search for a lasting and comprehensive solution, not only for a means to defuse the current crisis. What strengthens our hopes is that the elements of the crisis are known and the factors of a solution are available. Certainly it was despair that pushed Saddam toward this new adventure. The world immediately stood against Saddam, who tried to find an excuse to move his forces. Later, Saddam's forces withdrew. This retreat opens the door to achieving security and stability in the neighboring region and to eliminating aggression or the threat to use it. Here we say that Iraq must fully recognize Kuwait's border as demarcated by the United Nations after the liberation of Kuwait, pursuant to the Security Council resolution. This should be accompanied by international arrangements and guarantees and Iraqi commitments.

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Paper Examines Arab States' Cooperation With Israel

NC1910222294 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA)—AL-AHRAM newspaper describes the Jordanian and Israeli prime ministers' initialing of a draft joint peace treaty as a positive step.

It says that higher Arab interests require Jordan not to slide into the Israeli plan that aims to cause and increase tension between Jordan and the Palestinian National Authority on certain issues.

On the other hand, in its editorial tomorrow, Thursday, the paper calls on Arab countries to reconsider their calculations about the regional multilateral negotiations by freezing all projects of regional cooperation with Israel until settlements are reached on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and greater progress is made on the Palestinian track.

The paper expresses its belief that this does not mean that efforts to find formulas for joint regional cooperation should stop. It notes that these efforts should continue but the implementation should be postponed until a comprehensive settlement is achieved.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi, Iranian Envoy Call For 'Islamic Front'

LD1910200294 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Oct. 19, IRNA—Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli on Wednesday [19 October] called on Muslims to strive for formation of a "consolidated Islamic front" to confront the "west's brutal crusade against Muslims."

Al-Qadhdhafi said the new crusade which is now all too visible in Bosnia, Albania and in Chechnya in the Caucasus, necessitates formation of a consolidated Islamic front to defend Muslim dignity, faith and the Holy Qur'an.

The Libyan leader, who was speaking to the Iranian ambassador to Tripoli Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri-Shahrudi, said only faith, resistance and unity will see the Muslims emerge intact from these crusades against them. He said despite all international pressures, plots and tricks, the Islamic Republic of Iran had stood against tyranny and despotic acts of the westerners and global arrogance.

Al-Qadhdhafi noted that at a time when Arab rulers are bowing in humiliation one after another before the Qods-occupying regime, the Hizballah and Shi'ites in southern Lebanon are resisting and standing firm without any help against Zionist expansionism and tyranny. He acknowledged that such resistance was embedded in the Shi'ite school of Islam, where the infallible household of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) are regarded as symbols of virtue, bravery , sacrific and resistance.

Shahrudi condemned the U.S. military build-up in the sensitive Persian Gulf region and said it is obvious the westerners do not adhere to international regulations and humanitarian principles and and even trample upon them whenever their illegal interests were at stake. He said Iran and Libya held common views in their support for the oppressed Palestinian nation and struggle against global arrogance and tyranny. Shahrudi also called for further expansion and deepening of Tehran-Tripoli bilateral relations at the meeting.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Arab Rulers' 'Shameful Acts'

LD1910224794 Tripoli Libyan Television Network in Arabic 1942 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Speech by leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Arab Pharmacists Union Executive Bureau; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] U.S. imperialism itself and military threat against a revolutionary achievement [as heard] that concerns you is the al-Rabitah pharmaceutical plant. When they realized that this plant fulfills a strategic, and a very sensitive need which is the need for medicines in this region, they created that lie, which is that this plant is a plant for poisonous gases. Arab pharmacists, doctors, and in fact many Arab groups know that this is a pharmaceutical plant and knew the aim of the imperialist conspiracy; thus, Arab pharmacists, doctors, and workers staged a sit-in at the al-Rabitah plant. Many Arab groups thus staged a sit-in at al-Rabitah pharmaceutical plant. They deprived the enemy then of an opportunity. The enemy made enough propaganda to justify any hostile action for the destruction of this achievement. We will not forget this historical stance. The stance of Arab pharmacists, doctors, and other Arab groups and their sit-in at the al-Rabitah plant was stronger than America's fleet and missiles that it was preparing to use to attack the plant.

The Arab army, which this time was the people's army, and the active and popular forces, had checked the aggression and defeated the strongest imperialist army. This is the force that we reckon with and depend upon actually, it is the power of the masses, the people's power, and the active power.

Regrettably, these days the future of the Arab nation and the future of its generations are being sold with total impertinence and without shame or fear. Rulers as agents and agents as rulers are signing with their hands and feet on extremely shameful documents, documents which sell off the Arab cause and the future of the Arab nation, documents which serve the wasting of Palestine.

Those signatures, which we see these days, and those shameful acts constitute not just recognition of the

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enemy but a distortion of the history of the Arab nation, a rejection of its past, and ingratitude for its sacrifices for Palestine.

Why was there a war in 1948? Why were there thousands of martyrs? Why was there a war in 1956? Why were there thousands of martyrs? Why was there a war in 1967, and thousands of martyrs? All that was because of the cause of Palestine. How can Palestine become the land that was occupied in 1967? What was the purpose of the 1967 war? In 1964 the Palestinians formed the vanguard of the Asifah forces—the vanguard of the liberation, and the PLO, etc. They then embarked from Syria on the liberation of Palestine when the West Bank and Gaza were in the hands of the Arabs; most of Jerusalem was in the hands of the Arabs. The enemy massed its armies along the Syrian border.

[Words indistinct] and 'Abd-al-Nasir in defense of Syria and in defense of the Arab homeland, and out of his pan-Arab responsibility moved the Egyptian Army in Sinai and removed the UN force that had been there for some time separating the two sides; he then closed the Strait of Tiran in order to lessen the pressure on Syria and open a southern front. The conspiracy was an international one; there was unlimited Western support for the enemy. As a matter of fact, the Arabs at the official level did not carry out their responsibilities; the regular armies—as usual—failed. All that led to the 1967 setback. The Egyptian and Syrian Armies were defeated. As a consequence 'Abd-al-Nasir died. From that day the Arab nation was defeated.

The victor dictated his conditions to the vanquished. Now we see signatures similar to those of Japan at the end of the Second World War, and the German generals [words indistinct] Hitler when they signed the surrender of Germany in the Second World War and the surrender of Japan. Now, in fact, this is not a solution. Even the Germans then said: We have been defeated and therefore, we have signed. Earlier France was defeated by Hitler and signed in a railway carriage—a well-known event—the document of surrender. It did not say that that was a solution although Hitler occupied France. France did not say that the problem with Germany was solved. It said: We will surrender because we have been defeated in the war; we will sign. When the tables were turned on Hitler and he was defeated, Germany signed the surrender in the same railway carriage. It did not say that that was a solution between Germany and Europe. Germany said that it was defeated and it signed the surrender document unconditionally. [passage omitted]

But the shameful thing which belittles the Arab nation, which views the peoples of the Arab nation as herds of uncomprehending sheep, disregarding the Arab citizen, is to say that this is a peaceful solution. We should say that we have been defeated since 1967 and that the victor imposed on us conditions and now we are signing. Husayn, 'Arafat, etc. should have said that now we are signing the document of surrender unconditionally because we were defeated in the war, and the coming generations should shoulder their responsibilities. What solution took place after 1948? The Palestinian people are still destitute; Jerusalem and Palestine are still occupied; the West Bank and Gaza are full of refugee camps—the people of the coast who fled in 1967 and now they are still in the West Bank and Gaza. Those who fled in 1967 the West Bank and Gaza will not be allowed to return.

In addition to all this, this enemy possesses weapons of mass destruction. They have officially announced that they have more then 200 nuclear warheads; nuclear missiles of 4000 miles range that can strike at Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan, and the Yemen. Most of them are directed against the Arab countries. This is on the one hand, and on the other, is the fact that there are Arab countries that are not compelled—such as those in the Arab Maghreb and the Gulf—to dirty themselves by opening this gate and recognizing Israel. Their lands are not occupied. They have not participated in the war. They are not called upon to participate in the war again. Why do they volunteer to recognize Israel, and why this licking of the Israeli boot? Why do they race to recognize the enemy? The issue that makes one angry and insults any Arab citizen is that the Arab governments are talking about establishing interest sections for maintaining relations with the enemy. What interests have we got with the Zionist enemy?

What interests do we have with the Zionist enemy? How could an Arab state declare that it has a representative in Tel Aviv to look after its interests in Tel Aviv? What interests does an Arab state have in Tel Aviv? This is a belittling of the masses and a disregard of them. I do not believe that this historic treason will go without punishment of its perpetrators. I believe that the Arab nation will take revenge and that revolution is the answer.

America was unable to protect any exposed regime, though friendly to it, from the uprising of the street. America might hit a city, a factory, an army, but it is unable to uncover revolutionaries armed with hand grenades roaming the streets, side streets and everywhere.

Why cannot America help its friendly regimes against internal action? It cannot. It cannot fight rebel citizens who conduct the fighting from house to house. This is what would America stand impotent before.

We do not despair because we know that those actions of the Arab rulers' these days will hasten the end of the official Arab system, hasten the revolution, and hasten the defeat of America and Zionism because the Arab citizen has been treated with more disdain than he can stomach. He has been humiliated before the world, the entire nation has been humiliated.

A veto on the future of the Arab nation has been imposed and accepted; not to enter the space age, not to enter the nuclear age, not to unite, and not to manufacture medicine.

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These are crude conditions that motivate revolution. Any Arab with a conscience should inevitably take his gun and go out on the street to fight; either he kills or be killed. This is 1000 times better than to take insults every morning and evening from the radios of the Arab homeland telling him about the comedies of unconditional surrender. The [words indistinct] is that they are not told that this is a surrender. [passage omitted]

They are told that Palestine was the one that was occupied in 1967; they say that Palestine is the West Bank and Gaza; or Palestine is Jericho and Gaza. [passage omitted] These are orders issued by the United States and they get implemented. This is all an implementation of the orders of the United States, and because it is strong and thinks it is God on earth, until it falls, we signed this document. This is deception and scorn of the Arab masses and the Arab citizen. They believe that the citizen does not understand and that peoples are herds of sheep and they trade in their futures. There are now Arab interests in Tel Aviv. Since when do Arab states have interests in Tel Aviv? What are these absurd theories?

On this occasion, I ask you all to visit al-Rabitah plant once again so that you see it, and see how Arab scientists operate this plant so that it gives its fruit. We have told them: Any foreign, European, or U.S. company that wants to participate with us in this plant so that they normally get confirmation about this plant can do so. They did not come forward because their aim is to delay this plant and the production of medicines, not that it is a plant for poisonous gases. They know that this is a pharmaceuticals plant but they want to delay this achievement. Thus, no company has come forward to participate in this plant. [passage omitted]

We are in fact proud of this document, and it is undoubtedly an allegiance that is customary for you. This is a backing for the steadfastness of the Libyan people, your people, and strengthening them in this fierce confrontation with a superpower that has no conscience and no morals, which is afraid, but has no shame. This strengthens the steadfastness of the Libyan people and boosts the morale of Libyans. Thank you. [applause]

Tunisia

Ben Ali Receives Message from Algeria's Zeroual

LD1710163894 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali received a message today from Algerian President Liamine Zeroual. It was conveyed to his excellency at Carthage Palace by Mohamed Betchine, minister-adviser to the head of state in sisterly Algeria and his special envoy to his excellency the president.

Mohamed Betchine said that his mission fell within the framework of the dialogue between the two heads of state, and that he conveyed to His Excellency President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali the greetings of President Liamine Zeroual, and his brotherly feelings to his excellency and to the Tunisian people. [passage omitted]

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Kuwait

Assembly Speaker Discusses Situation With Iraq

JN1910184294 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Oct 94 p 6

[News conference by National Assembly Speaker Ahmad 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun with unidentified correspondents at a meeting with the Kuwaiti Journalists Society in Kuwait on 11 October]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Correspondent] How do you view the Jordanian king's recent statements on Iraqi threats to Kuwait?

[Al-Sa'dun] If Saddam Husayn has two heads, then one of them is King Husayn. Why are we trying to deceive ourselves? King Husayn's position has not changed up till now. He and 'Arafat are nothing to us. Anyone who tries to polish his image in the eyes of Kuwaitis and ignores the past bloodshed will hurt his own people. We are still facing many problems. Many women were raped in Kuwait, and we have many illegitimate children as a result. One of those who created this situation was King Husayn. He was a party in the conspiracy against Kuwait, and King Husayn's men also came to Kuwait along with the forces of the Iraqi regime. How then can we talk about King Husayn? To me that king does not exist. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] The Iraqi regime has moved many civilians to its border with Kuwait and is claiming they are among the stateless people. How will you deal with them?

[Al-Sa'dun] Everyone knows they are Iraqi military men in civilian clothes. We told the command of the allied forces to deal with them if they cross the Kuwaiti border. Claims about the existence of stateless people in Iraq are unfounded because the Iraqi regime had not mentioned this issue in the last three years. This proves that it is lying.

Kuwait is a constitutional state abiding by the law. The word stateless means nothing. He who claims to be a Kuwaiti should submit documents in accordance with the Kuwaiti citizenship law. If he cannot do that, then he is a liar and should bear the responsibility. Anyone who stays for any period of time in Kuwait without revealing his nationality will not have the right to obtain Kuwaiti citizenship. Following the Iraqi invasion of the country, tens of thousands of them returned to their homelands because they believed Kuwait would not be returned to its people. I personally know many of them. I do not agree with current procedures, including the announcement of names and then verifying their documents. We should deal only with those who submit complete documents to obtain Kuwaiti citizenship. The others should reveal their original citizenships. [passage omitted]

Development Budget Cut 25% To Finance Deployment

NC2010124794 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kuwait City, Oct 20 (AFP)—Kuwait plans to slash its development budget by 25 percent to pay for the military deployment in the emirate after Iraq's buildup of troops near the border, AL-ANBA' newspaper said Thursday [20 October].

The paper, quoting government sources, said 100 million dinars (300 million dollars) would be cut from housing, health, education, public works and electricity projects.

The government was to discuss the proposal on Sunday.

A cabinet meeting last Sunday decided to set up a ministerial committee "to study ways of Kuwaitis participating in the financing of the US military preparations aimed at confronting Iraqi threats."

A huge US military deployment was sparked after Washington accused Iraq on October 7 of massing 80,000 troops on the border of the emirate it invaded in August 1990 and occupied for seven months.

Finance Minister Nasir al-Rawdan has said the government was planning to bring in a 10 percent tax for all sectors to contribute toward Kuwait's defence. [passage omitted]

Embassy Protests Beating of Envoy in France

LD1910161694 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 19 Oct—It has been revealed here today that a Kuwait diplomat was attacked by French security forces last Saturday [15 October]. Informed sources said one of the French security men stopped the Kuwaiti diplomat's car, which had a diplomatic plate, on the pretext of committing a traffic offense, and then forced him out of the car and started beating him up in front of his wife and children.

A source at the Kuwaiti Embassy said that the Kuwaiti diplomat's condition is good and he has resumed work normally. The source added that the attack contravened diplomatic norms and conventions followed throughout the world, as well as French law.

The source said that the embassy has lodged an official protest to the French Foreign Ministry. At the same time, the office of the French foreign minister and the French police's public administration have been contacted in order to take the necessary measures against the attackers.

The source expressed confidence that the French authorities will take appropriate and firm measures, stressing that a close follow-up is under way by the officials of the two sides.

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French sources made clear that the general inspectorate organ at the French Interior Ministry immediately summoned three policemen for investigation in connection with this case.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd, Mubarak Discuss Gulf Developments

LD1910194394 Riyadh Saudi Arabian Television Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, this evening received a telephone contact from his brother His Excellency Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt. During the contact, they exchanged views on the latest developments in the Gulf region in a manner that serves the interests and causes of the Arab nation.

Yemen

Cabinet on Gulf Situation, Jordan-Israel Peace

JN1910205294 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Council of Ministers held an ordinary meeting this morning under Prime Minister 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani. Having reviewed the decisions of its previous session, the council discussed topics on the agenda. Following the meeting, Information Minister Muhammad Salim Basindwah said that at the beginning of today's session, the Council of Ministers expressed great appreciation for President brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's message and decided to comply with its contents. The council discussed all topics on its agenda. It stressed the need to complete as soon as possible the drafting of the policy statement which the government will present to the House of Representatives when it reconvenes.

The information minister added that the Council of Ministers listened to a report by brother Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the latest developments on Arab arena. The council issued the following statement:

Reiterating our country's extreme regret for the recent developments in the [Gulf] region, the Council of Ministers expresses satisfaction with the appearance of encouraging signs about the possibility of an imminent relaxation in light of Iraq's announcement before the UN Security Council early this week in the wake of the Russian Federation's mediation efforts that Iraq is prepared to arrive at a positive solution to the issue of recognizing Kuwait's sovereignty and borders as defined by UN Security Council Resolution No. 833. The Council urges all parties in the dispute to work to arrive at a comprehensive and durable solution that guarantees Kuwait's independence and sovereignty and ensures that it is not subjected to any future threats or dangers. At the same time, such a solution should ensure that Iraq's unity and territorial integrity are preserved, that the blockade imposed on it be lifted, and that UN resolutions are complied with. Aware of the importance of pan-Arab solidarity in maintaining and defending our Arab nation's just legitimate rights, the council stresses the need to increase efforts to achieve a comprehensive inter-Arab reconciliation based on mutual respect.

Concerning the peace agreement signed on 17 October between Jordan and Israel, the council hopes that this agreement will constitute another step toward a comprehensive, durable, and just peace in the Middle East. The council stresses the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state on their national soil and the need for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon.

Salih Meets al-Mukalla Officials, Denounces al-Bid

JN2010081794 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih met in al-Mukalla yesterday with the brother officials from the executive, judicial, and security departments in the Hadhramaut Governorate. Salih discussed with them numerous questions about national developments and issues of concern to the governorate's people, their aspirations, and the service's projects [word indistinct].

Speaking in the meeting, the brother leader [word indistinct] the tour of the governorate and people's conditions. He congratulated the people of the heroic governorate of the unity victory and the [word indistinct] after the failure of the secessionist plot perpetrated by the enemies of the homeland, a plot that was aimed at partitioning and fragmenting the homeland and whose strategic target was the cutting off of Hadhramaut. He said that perhaps the facts will be known later about the traitors, such as al-Bid, al-'Attas, and Bin-Husaynun and their roles in the attempt to implement this plot, forgetting that Hadhramaut is the most unionist governorate in the republic, that its people will never forget what the secessionists in the Yemeni Socialist Party leadership had done to them in terms of killing the men of religion and the imprisonment of the shaykhs and the noble people.

The president asserted that Hadhramaut has always been and will always remain unionist because Hadhramaut represents culture, civilization, and peace. The people of Hadhramaut spread Islam in East Asia and the African countries and were messengers of love, peace, culture, and civilization.

The president said: We offered all kinds of concessions and facilities and on all levels in order to preserve unity but the traitors were not at the level of the great event

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nor were they on the level of the trust of the people who wanted to preserve unity. They wanted to become agents. Their aim was to drag the Yemeni people into (?the abyss) and shed more Yemeni blood. We refused to respond to this plot and were concerned with preserving Yemeni blood and avoiding further destruction. We announced a general amnesty at a time when the battle was just at its beginning. The aim was to reduce the effects of the tragedy and end tension and fighting.

The president said that the political leadership will work to meet the needs of the Hadhramaut Governorate in various areas in accordance with the state's resources. He said that $11 million have been allotted to purchase electric generators for Hadhramaut. He stressed the importance of raising the level of performance in the government departments, (?organizing) spending and increasing revenues, and taking to task the corrupt, the bribe-takers, and the tamperers who want to tarnish the reputation of the unity and the unity state.

Concluding his remarks, Salih wished the governorate further progress, security, and stability.

Hadhramaut Governor Salih 'Ubadah al-Khawlani had earlier given a speech welcoming the president. He said that our people greatly suffered from the pains of the partition and the crises that followed the realization of unity. He explained the governorate's difficulties and voiced trust that these difficulties will enjoy the kind care of the president and the government in the coming phase. He reassured the president about the state of security in Hadhramaut and the happiness of its people over the decisive victory of unity.

Immediately upon arriving in the governorate, the president visited the Fuwah and (?'Abrayn) where he saw the construction progress in the Fuwah area, reflecting the governorate's increasing investment in the field of construction in an atmosphere of stability and security, and the facilities granted to investors.

Unionist Head: 'No Benefit' From Opposition Abroad

MM1910083094 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Oct 95 p 5

[Interview with 'Umar al-Jawi, secretary general of the Yemeni Unionist Grouping, by Lutfi Shatarah in London; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] [Shatarah] The recent civil war has produced a new political reality in Yemen. How would you assess this reality and its effect—negative or positive—on public freedoms, including party activities?

[Al-Jawi] The war has changed nothing, and the situation is the same as regards the domestic situation and foreign relations. I feel that the change has occurred at the power level, namely by excluding one of the tripartite coalition parties. It mean the Yemeni Socialist Party, whose people—even ordinary employees— have been expelled. The situation has changed, and the Reform Grouping's influence has increased in running affairs in the governorates with an official decision. The new authority rushed to form a new government and amend the Constitution, and the balance has been disrupted in the country. Banning printing houses from printing partisan newspapers in Aden in particular is one of the minor aspects, compared with the efforts to split the parties.

[Shatarah] The National Opposition Front abroad has called for rectifying the course of unity in the framework of a comprehensive political reconciliation and the implementation of the Pledge and Accord Document. Do you as an opposition inside the country accept this formula?

[Al-Jawi] National political action requires opposition inside the homeland—opposition through peaceful means to safeguard what is left and rectify the country of unity and democracy after the announcement of the bilateral coalition. Naturally, it is not a question of the internal opposition's acceptance of the formula, which is an emergency formula deviating completely from what is agreed upon in the opposition's documents.

We will continue to adhere to the Pledge and Accord Document and all the opposition's documents. And we cannot be blamed if we say that opposition from abroad is of no benefit to a country like ours. [passage omitted]

[Shatarah] Did the opposition participate in rectifying the course of the conditions the war has left behind, including the constitutional amendments approved by the parliament recently?

[Al-Jawi] The opposition tried to participate in rectifying the conditions and averting any future infighting. But it was described as a southern secessionist movement, even though some of its leaders are from Sa'dah. And the opposition could not play its role at all, especially as the Reform Grouping quickly seized the Constitution's clauses and a government was formed to fill the vacuum. So the opposition has to develop itself and unite to expose all excesses. [passage omitted]

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Explosion at Awqaf Ministry Injures Six People

JN1910174894 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1707 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] An explosion, which occurred at 1100 today in a place of worship at the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, severely injured six people, including three women.

Civil Defense sources told a correspondent from the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that the explosion was caused by a 3-kg explosive charge wrapped in a battery [as heard] and containing several igniters. It is believed that it was made locally. The explosion also shattered the windows in the place of worship, as well as aluminum dividers, and caused extensive damage to the office of the director general of the religious institutions department at the ministry.

Ministry Official Dies of Wounds

JN1910192694 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1857 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA)—An explosion, which occurred at 1100 today in a place of worship at the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, severely injured six people, including three women. [passage omitted]

Civil Defense sources announced this evening the death of one of those who were severely injured.

These sources also told the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that the martyr is 'Atallah Muhammad Salih, director general of the religious institutions department at the ministry.

'Aziz Meets UN Security Council Members' Envoys

JN1910215594 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz held a series of meetings with ambassadors of the Security Council members in New York today.

'Aziz met at his place of residence in New York with Pakistani Permanent Representative to the United Nations Jamshed Marker, Omani Permanent Representative to the United Nations Salim Bin-Muhammad al-Qusaybi, Czech Permanent Representative to the United Nations Karel Kovanda, New Zealand Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Collins Sitting), and Argentine Permanent Representative to the United Nations Emilio Cardenas.

U.S. Aircraft Violations Protested to UN

JN1410145994 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Iraq has once again sent a letter of protest to the United Nations over U.S. aircraft violations on missions of reconnaissance, provocation, and to drop flares.

In a letter he sent yesterday to the UN secretary general, Iraq's permanent envoy said that between 1 and 10 October, U.S. aircraft violated Iraqi airspace on approximately 514 hostile air stories, as well as on missions of reconnaissance and to drop flares.

Iraq's envoy asked that his letter be circulated as a UN Security Council document.

Saddam Chairs Council of Ministers Meeting

JN1910131894 Baghdad INA in English 1255 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baghdad, Oct. 19 (INA)—President Saddam Husayn today presided over a session of the Council of Ministers.

Speaking during the meeting, President Husayn said that management and society develop when there are pioneering examples in work and performance that motivate for better behavior and work.

President Husayn added that Iraq's march in jihad and construction had laid down bases of these concepts and therefore achieved big progress in various fields of life.

The council reviewed during the session the irrigational and agricultural situation in the southern provinces of al-Qadisiyah and al-Muthanna and several other economic issues.

Iranian Troops Reportedly Attack MKO Base

NC1910174294 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baghdad, Oct 19 (AFP)—Iranian elite troops on Wednesday [19 October] launched a mortar attack on a base of the main Iranian armed opposition group, the Mojahedin-E Khalq Organization [MKO], the group said.

"Agents from the regime's Guards Corps fired 29 120mm mortars at Ashraf, 75 kilometres (46 miles) inside Iraqi territory before dawn Wednesday," the group said in a statement issued here. There were no casualties.

The attack was launched from eight kilometres (five miles) southeast of the base of the National Liberation Army of Iran, the armed wing of the MKO.

NLA forces "responded by firing artillery, mini-Katyushas and heavy machine guns, forcing the attackers to flee," the statement said.

The base has been attacked by Iranian planes three times in recent years, the MKO added.

An Iranian delegation is due in Iraq on Saturday to prepare a visit by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati which has already been postponed several times.

Relations have remained strained between the two neighbours since the end of their eight-year war in 1988.

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Writer Says U.S. Maneuvers 'Message of Warning'

JN2010110694 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA)—The newspaper BABIL has emphasized that the U.S. military maneuvers being held near the Iraqi border are a message of warning and threat to Iraq's security.

In an article by writer and journalists Naji al-Hadithi today, the paper said: Why aren't military maneuvers conducted by foreign forces on Kuwaiti territory and the resulting intimidation against Iraq regarded as a threat to security and stability while all this clamor was raised when Iraq carried out a military exercise for its national forces on its own territory?

The paper pointed out that the United States adopts double standards in its policy, adding that a quick review of the crisis fabricated by the United States, which increased the state of concern and tension and created a state of imbalance in the region through its aggression against in Iraq in 1991, shows that this policy was mainly based on double standards approach. The French foreign minister alluded to this approach in his response to the criticism leveled against his country by U.S. officials.

U.S. 'Custodianship' Over Security Council Assailed

JN1810214094 Baghdad INA in English 1452 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baghdad, Oct. 18, INA—AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper of Baghdad today said the American mentality and behaviours in imposing custodianship over the Security Council represent an insult to the world community and the entire United Nations.

A paper article called upon the big powers to take the initiative to put an end to the American unliateral resolve of making interpretations and application of the Council resolutions in the manner that serves its strategic interests which give no regard to human values or ethics but rather implements the instincts of tyranny and oppression.

Paper Calls For Restoring UN 'Prestige'

JN1910115794 Baghdad INA in English 1000 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baghdad, Oct 19 (INA)—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev on Monday [17 October] said what should have been said years ago. His address to the UN Security Council has done the people of this country justice, THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER said.

A paper article added today that Kozyrev's words came to set things right. He conveyed a message that has been blocked for over four years now, The United States is following a double-standard policy towards Iraq and is dictating its own will on the world body.

Iraq's efforts to expose the war-mongering policy of the American Administration have at last yielded fruit.

They have brought U.S. allies in the coalition back to their senses to question the aggressive American stance towards Baghdad which has honoured all its commitments towards Security Council resolutions.

Apart from Russian support for its peace bids at the UN, Iraq has also won a more realistic French stance, a thing that has infuriated the American Administration to the extent that the U.S. representative at the Security Council has gone out of her senses to describe Paris' bid to break loose of American hegemony at the Security Council as "silly."

The Western media is worried about efforts made by Iraq to "drive a wedge into the coalition."

They are in fact angered by the advances Iraq has made to win over members of the Washington-led coalition to its just cause.

The U.S. Administration and their allies, especially those in 10 Downing Street, have tried their best to humiliate Iraq through forcing the country into giving more and more concessions without giving anything in return.

They thought that their partners in the anti-Iraq coalition would give in to the will of the U.S. Administration, but they were quite wrong. These same partners have come to realize they were stripped of their position as decision-makers at the Security Council.

Gains made by Iraq have left the pro-embargo camp no chance to insist on maintaining the over four-year-old sanctions on the people of Iraq.

Baghdad has won the diplomatic war against the U.S.-led camp. It has exposed American attempts to control decision-making at the UN, and it is up to the other major powers at the Security Council to assert their independent character.

The current crisis is offering them a golden opportunity to restore to the UN its original identity as a world body working for peace and security away from hegemony by a certain power. Let the positive stands by Russia, France and other countries in support of the embargo-hit people of Iraq constitute a force that would restore UN prestige. Let there be international legitimacy in the right sense of the word.

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Rabin Holds News Conference on Tel Aviv Attack

TA1910203294 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1913 GMT 19 Oct 94

[News conference by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin with domestic correspondents at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Rabin] First, I want to say that the report on the terrible attack in Tel Aviv reached me during a two-day visit to London scheduled primarily for the benefit of Jews from all over the world who routinely provide assistance to Israel. When I received the report on this attack, I immediately decided to return to Israel and did so at the first opportunity.

I cannot find the appropriate words to express the grief and outrage at this murderous attack against innocent, peaceful civilians in downtown Tel Aviv. This attack was carried out by Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], part of the extremist Islamic elements among the Palestinians who declared a fierce war against Israel and Israelis a long time ago, several years ago. During the past year, it also declared war on the peace process. Hamas, as part of extremist Islam, carries out a different type of terrorism than did the PLO terror organizations in the past. It is extremist and fanatical in its Islamic faith; its willingness for self-sacrifice is of a kind we have not encountered among the Palestinians. We witnessed this type of terrorism from the direction of Hizballah and confront it daily in south Lebanon. Since Hamas commenced its extremist operations against us, we have seen at least 12 cases of suicide terrorists, both before the Declaration of Principles [DOP] and after it.

To the best of our knowledge, the terrible murder today in Tel Aviv was carried out by a suicide terrorist who carried an explosive charge and apparently blew himself up in the place where he thought there would be the most casualties.

Undoubtedly, we have an extremely difficult war against Hamas. This is a compartmentalized, extremist organization which is doing everything it can wherever it can to harm us. Last Sunday, we suffered the attack in Jerusalem. On the same day, Nahshon Wachsman was kidnapped. Three of his kidnappers were Jerusalemites carrying Israeli identity cards, and the fourth was from Gaza. In the past, we witnessed suicide attacks in 'Afula and Hadera, perpetrated by Islamic terrorists from Judaea and Samaria, areas under our jurisdiction. We, too, did not succeed in preventing these attacks, despite all our efforts. Some 90 percent of terror acts are perpetrated today by radical Islamic elements, mainly Hamas and also the Islamic Jihad. They want to harm Israelis and also to thwart all chances for peace.

I saw on television today the demonstration by radical Islamic elements in Amman against the Israel-Jordan agreement. We can also observe Hizballah activity not only in terms of daily terrorism in south Lebanon but also in its stand against the peace negotiations, even on the part of the Lebanese Government, which follows the dictates of Syria. This enemy existed even prior to the DOP and prior to the initialing of the peace agreement with Jordan. We must clearly distinguish this enemy and not accuse the wrong party, both in Jordan or among those Palestinians who are interested in peace with us.

Today's attack is undoubtedly extremely grave. I cannot recall an incident in which so many Israelis have been killed since the attack on the Egged bus in 1978. This attack only sharpens an already existing problem. I believe that any attempt to define the Israeli casualties as victims of peace is a distortion of the truth. They are victims of war, victims of the extremists, of Hamas and the Islamic Jihad members who, together with others, would have undoubtedly waged this war even without the DOP. Today these organizations are almost the sole perpetrators of terrorism against us. Their aim is to kill Israelis as such. Above all, they are fighting against the very existence of Israel and against a peace which will strengthen Israel.

We have acted against Hamas in the past and are continuing to do so. We demand that the Palestinian Authority [PA] in Gaza act against Hamas more effectively than it is doing at present, but I cannot tell you whether the terrorist who blew himself up in Tel Aviv today came from Gaza or Judaea and Samaria. I would not be surprised if he came from Judaea and Samaria, which are under our jurisdiction. You will probably ask me how such a terrorist can enter downtown Tel Aviv. A closure was imposed on the territories today to prevent their inhabitants from entering sovereign Israel, but it is only a closure. If I am not mistaken—and I am sure that I am not mistaken—a political concept that supports a situation in which tens of thousands of Israelis and Arabs are intermingled, without a clear line separating them, will not prevent Hamas and the Islamic Jihad from carrying out such attacks. The problem is not a technical closure for several days. Will Hamas vanish after a closure of 10 days or eight months? The problem is the long-term solution. The long-term solution is composed of two elements. One is to find a Palestinian partner who, though he may be less effective in his fight against Hamas, will be one who will not resort to terror and who will try to the best of his ability—which is naturally nothing like ours—to prevent Hamas from attacking. The second is a political solution that will not obscure the boundaries between Jews or Israelis on one hand and the Palestinians on the other.

Anyone interested in Greater Israel is giving vent to Hamas' great hope of an intermingling between Jews and Arabs, Jews and Palestinians, Israelis and the inhabitants of the territories—a thing that will prevent an effective war against terrorism. Today most of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops are busy guarding the Jewish settlements in the territories and safeguarding the movement of the settlers. The IDF is less involved in the fight against terrorism than in protecting the settlers.

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We will do everything possible to carry out our responsibility as a government to impose the closure and to act against Hamas. I will not describe all the steps at this point. There are, however, several things that are causing us problems. To put it simply, had we acted according to the fine points of the Landau Commission recommendations in our interrogation of Hamas members, we would not have found out that Nahshon Wachsman was being held in Bi'r Nabala, and whoever believes it is possible to fight Hamas with the kid gloves required by Israeli legislators....[pauses] It is inconceivable that a Hamas member should appeal to the High Court for not being given enough hours of sleep and should win his appeal, because this is what the law states. I have no quarrel with the Supreme Court. I want to be able to carry out administrative detentions of Hamas leaders and activists in areas under our jurisdiction without having to resort to any legal casuistry, without having to come out with a legal backing that our intelligence cannot always provide.

I think ways must be found to make it clear to the Hamas suicide murderers that not only could they be killed as a consequence of their operations but their homes and the homes of their families could also be damaged. If we want to carry out a merciless war against Hamas, we must not settle for words. The legislative branch must provide the executive branch with the appropriate tools to fight this kind of extremist terrorism. At the present time, we do not possess these tools.

I am convinced that my painful decision to do everything possible, including a military operation, to save Nahshon Wachsman, who was kidnapped by Hamas members....[pauses] We did not succeed in saving him, but neither did we surrender to Hamas dictates and demands. Can you imagine negotiations with Hamas today, after such a grave attack? The war against Hamas calls for an indefinite closure, better tools in the hands of the security forces and the Shin Bet with which to fight Hamas, and a willingness on the part of Israelis to make do with Israeli workers in Israel rather than to depend on the Palestinian laborers. Who are those who complain most when a closure is declared? Israeli employers. Let me recall here that none of the Palestinian workers who have received work permits over the last year and a half have carried out murderous attacks. It was those Israelis who employed illegal workers who paved the way for the entrance of such despicable murderers and brought about this situation. The State of Israel is on the verge of a big decision. We want separation between us and the Palestinians not merely in the shape of a technical closure lasting a few days but as a principle.

I heard what the opposition said, and I am not going to argue with them today. Those who support the expansion of settlements in the territories, the blurring of boundaries, a situation in which one nation is intermingled with the other must recognize the fact that we have unrelenting enemies among the Palestinians, and if this is our policy, all the Palestinians will join this enemy camp. In that case, we will face much graver terrorism. I have never charged that the Begin government's operation in Lebanon created Hizballah, although it did indeed. Whenever Israelis were attacked, I laid the blame only on those who carried out the attacks; never did I accuse an Israeli element. Now some Israelis are saying that Hamas is not the guilty party at all; it is not Hamas that is murdering people and opposing the very existence of Israel; it is not Hamas that is carrying out these attacks. No, according to these people, the Israeli Government is the guilty party. As prime minister I deported, albeit for a limited period, more people than any Israeli Government dared do in the past. I am willing to conduct an all-out war against them, because they are the enemies of Israel and of peace. At the same time I must also ask: What next? What is the solution? Is the solution to separate the Palestinians and Israel or is it to continue to blur the boundaries, to create the necessary operational conditions for extremist Palestinians, such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad members? Without a separation, without clear boundaries that are not identical to the present lines—not merely as a short-term solution but as a political solution....[pauses] Those who want to swallow 2 million Palestinians—800,000 in Gaza; 1 million in Judaea and Samaria; and 150,000 in united Jerusalem—will provide Hamas with maximum support among most of the Palestinian population.

We will adhere to the peace process. The peace agreement with Jordan will be signed next week. None of the enemies of peace will spoil this. We are also committed to the DOP, as long as the Palestinian side proves its capability to combat the terrorism operating from within areas that are under its control at the moment—that is, the Gaza Strip and Jericho. I cannot demand of them to be responsible for Judaea and Samaria—with the exception of Jericho—as long as we are the military rule and the ruling party operating in the area. This is not easy, because among the 1 million people living in Judaea and Samaria, we are searching for one person who prepared the car bombs and explosive charges for the murders in 'Afula, Hadera, Mehola, Bet El, and other places. So far, we have not been able to track him down, despite the fact that we are highly motivated. I am convinced that the Shin Bet and the IDF are doing everything possible. We are in charge of this, and we want to find this man. This is a difficult confrontation, and just as the Israeli nation was able to withstand previous wars and struggles despite all the difficulties and pain involved, we must also persevere in this struggle against a terrible enemy: Hamas and the Islamic Jihad. These organizations are part of the Islamic faith which is spread out all over the Arab and Islamic world and is doing everything possible to bring down moderate regimes and is acting against Israel from within the territories and from Lebanon. The entire infrastructure of international terrorism which struck at us in London—I saw the marks of the terrible attack on our embassy there during my visit yesterday, and I also saw the television reports from the attack in Buenos Aires—all of this is part of the foul wave of

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Khomeynism without Khomeyni. We must understand this clearly and not harbor any illusions that we can solve the problem by striking at this or that person or by avoiding attempts to reach a solution with those parties in the Arab world that are opposed to this wave, such as Jordan and some of the Palestinians—even if they have only limited ability.

I heard on television today that some people suggested lifting the closure, others suggested not lifting it, because the closure relates only to Gaza [as heard]. Many people enter Israel from Judaea and Samaria; most of them, I hope, enter with permits. Some, however, do not have such permits, yet Israelis employ them willingly. I want to appeal to all Israelis not to employ Palestinians from the territories who do not have work permits, even if this saves them money, because in doing this, they are paving the way for the entrance of such terrorists. If we manage to act in the short term and to legally enable the security forces and Shin Bet to interrogate suspects in such a way that will provide them with information without torturing the suspects—I do not want any torture—and to detain suspects and harm those who participated in, say, the Jerusalem attack or the kidnapping of Nahshon Wachsman; if they realize that they are endangering not only their lives but also their homes, I believe that with such tools we can reduce the level of attacks while continuing with the peace process.

In the past, somebody promised that Israel would enjoy 40 years of peace [referring to a promise made by Begin during the Lebanon war], but this did not materialize.

[Israel TV Channel 1 political correspondent Gadi Sukenik] Sir, outside the legal amendments which I understand you are going to seek at once, do you plan to take tangible, immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of such terrorist attacks? We have recently witnessed a wave of attacks by Hamas.

[Rabin] We will act as best we can within the framework of the law. We have taken action to reduce terror. We must remember that Hamas, which grew strong within a few years, is founded on opposition to Israel's very existence, on its unwillingness to accept Israel's existence, to seek an arrangement with Israel. They, along with others, operated even before the DOP. In those days, the scope of their operations was relatively smaller than today, although not the number but rather the total impact of their operations was more limited. Their eagerness is reminiscent of Hizballah's. We must not forget that many IDF soldiers fell in suicide attacks mounted by Hizballah in Lebanon. Hamas has been following the dreadful pattern established by Hizballah's suicide attacks against us in Lebanon. The difference is that in the absence of separation between Palestinians and Israelis, Palestinians from the territories—a single man, a single vehicle—can carry out suicide attacks.

As you all know, there are Palestinians in Jerusalem, too. We call them Israeli Arabs, but the problem is the terms in which they think of themselves. They have Israeli identity cards, but as we have seen, the kidnapping of the late Nahshon Wachsman was carried out by a car rented in united Jerusalem by a resident of united Jerusalem. The kidnapping was carried out by three residents of united Jerusalem and one Gazan.

[Israel TV Channel 2 political correspondent 'Imanu'el Rosen] Mr. Prime Minister, you spoke of separation as a political solution. What is the implication of this for tomorrow, for next month? What political solutions are you referring to: Israeli withdrawal from parts of these territories; a Gaza-style solution in Judaea and Samaria?

[Rabin] In terms of here and now, we are imposing a closure. The second step is to demand that the PA deal with Hamas within the PA's jurisdiction. The third thing is to go on with the peace process, including that with the Palestinians. The permanent solution as I conceive it—and Labor announced it before the elections—lies in changing the situation. We do not want to rule a million Palestinians, not including the 800,000 living in Gaza. We will insist on a united Jerusalem, and when we reach the permanent solution phase, we will refuse to return to the 1967 lines, to the boundaries prior to the Six-Day War. I am mainly referring to Judaea and Samaria. We will find a solution that will give Israel security and will not force us to be conquerors of another nation.

[Rosen] Meanwhile, you are complaining about the legislative establishment. As prime minister, what do you plan to do to change it tomorrow?

[Rabin] Tomorrow I will bring to the cabinet several proposals that will permit us to take appropriate action to combat the ruthless, atrocious terrorism of Hamas.

[Qol Yisra'el political correspondent Shlomo Raz] Mr. Prime Minister, the current Cairo negotiations with the PLO deal with the second stage of the implementation of autonomy, including IDF redeployment and the withdrawal from city centers. Is it at all feasible in the present situation?

[Rabin] Everything is feasible. If we still want the Palestinian component that is willing to attain peace with us, that renounced terror, that is engaged in a confrontation with Hamas and the Islamic Jihad....[pauses] You have seen the demonstrations staged in Gaza after 300 Hamas members were detained. Do you people not understand what is at stake here? It is clear to us, and we expect the Palestinian side to tackle Hamas—not the political Hamas but rather the Hamas that is implicated in terror.

[IDF Radio's Udi Segal] Mr. Rabin, several ministers said today that Israel does not rule out action in Gaza. Do you think this course of action is on the agenda?

[Rabin] I do not want to discuss operational decisions. We must remember that we are still in Gaza: There is the Qatif Bloc, Netzarim, Kfar Darom; the IDF is still there, and it is policing the mainroads from and to the Strip. Today the terrorists' emphasis seems to be on targets inside Israel, but this is not at all new. We experienced

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some very traumatic events in the past, and although it has been some time, we must remember that the car bomb activated by a suicide attacker in 'Afula, the suicide attacker's bomb on the Hadera bus—all these were perpetrated by members of the radical Islamic movement: Hamas and the Islamic Jihad. Therefore, we should remember that we are in the midst of a tough war against an anti-Israeli Islamic element, and it is that element that must be denounced and fought rather than those who want to cooperate with us but whose performance is occasionally not on a par with our expectations.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Prime Minister, Ari'el Sharon today proposed a national emergency government. This proposal was repeatedly raised in the past, but will the cabinet reconsider the possibility in view of the current difficult situation? What will you tell the Labor Bureau, with which you are scheduled to meet tomorrow?

[Rabin] Look, this government is the first to promote peace since that of the late Mr. Begin. The late Mr. Begin had the courage to sign a peace agreement with Egypt in exchange for a full withdrawal from the Sinai and the eradication of every trace of Israeli presence there. His Likud does not resemble that of today.

We are determined to pursue the policy to which we committed ourselves prior to the 1992 elections. We pledged to try to reach an agreement with the Palestinians, and we have. It has just begun, and it is not perfect. Even peace with Egypt is not what those who signed it had anticipated. Nonetheless, we are pushing on. Without that first phase, we would have been unable to initial the peace agreement with Jordan and to sign a peace treaty with Jordan next week. If the Likud is willing to embrace this policy, it is welcome. We will pursue our path. We have received a mandate, and we will exercise it. I made a commitment, and I will do it.

To conclude, I will repeat: This was a ruthless, vile attack. Twenty-two Israelis were killed. These were ordinary Israelis on their way to their jobs, their homes, people who were truly killed for no reason at all. Many were wounded. It hurts, it is hard to accept, and public anger is therefore natural. I have seen the attitude of the Tel Aviv residents, including the mayor, and I would like to voice my appreciation for the restraint they have exhibited despite their anger and pain. I would like to extend my condolences to the families, most of which are still uncertain whether they have lost their loved ones. I would like to wish the wounded a speedy recovery, and I would like to wish us all to be as strong as we once were to surmount the blows that accompany progress in the peace process and the changing reality. I hope we will be sufficiently strong to continue marching and that we will not lose sight of our objectives of peace and security.

Peres on Bus Attack, No 'Surrender' to Hamas

TA1910184994 Jerusalem Israel Television Channel 1 Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Interview with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by Hayim Yavin in the Tel Aviv studio—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Yavin] Mr. Peres, there is a general feeling of outrage and helplessness in the wake of recent events. What can you tell the Israeli public this evening?

[Peres] The outrage is understandable. There is a deep sense of mourning which unites the entire nation, regardless of political affiliation. This is mourning, however, not surrender. Under no circumstances will we surrender to Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement]. What does Hamas want? To divert us from our path; to undermine our morale; to cause panic; to put an end to the peace process. There is absolutely no chance of this succeeding. There is a profound sense of mourning in Israel, but we will persevere in our path.

[Yavin] Do you rule out the possibility of an action against Hamas inside the autonomous area, in the West Bank, and in the Gaza Strip?

[Peres] I am unwilling to answer such a general question. I will say only that the prime minister and defense minister will undoubtedly direct the security forces to do whatever is necessary. We will not surrender to Hamas, and we will do whatever is necessary to uncover those responsible for the attack. We do not want to harm innocent people, but we will not hesitate to do whatever is necessary within the bounds of law in order to get our hands on those responsible for this crime, on those who gave the orders and those who carried them out.

[Yavin] Mr. Peres, excuse me for saying this, but you are speaking in very general terms. What precisely should Israel do?

[Peres] I do not think we should carry out our operations on television, if that is what you mean.

[Yavin] Can Israel remain idle, without any military action against Hamas?

[Peres] I am not suggesting that it remain idle. I am convinced that the government will unanimously and without any hesitation approve every appropriate proposal by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces], the Israel Police, and the Shin Bet for punishing those responsible and for preventing such attacks in future.

[Yavin] What do you think of the proposal to seal off the territories hermetically and indefinitely?

[Peres] First, a decision to impose a closure for an indefinite period has already been adopted. We will see what the results will be. Meanwhile, searches are continuing for those responsible for the attack, and I hope we will find the perpetrators.

[Yavin] Mr. Peres, Yasir 'Arafat phoned you and offered his help. What can he do? So far, he has disappointed us.

[Peres] I do not think he was indifferent up to now. During the Nahshon Wachsman incident, when the government demanded that the Palestinian Authority [PA] take the necessary measures, they did their best to

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comply, although they do not have our ability. Now we will pose concrete demands of 'Arafat in terms of specific persons or actions. I must say that he phoned me at his own initiative, expressed deep shock, and expressed condolences to the families. He said he is willing to cooperate in order to put an end to this terrorism. He believes, and rightfully so, that it is aimed against him just as much as us.

[Yavin] Do you think he will succeed or that we, together with him, will succeed to overcome this severe Hamas terror wave, at least to some extent?

[Peres] I believe we must believe this is possible and must do everything possible to justify this belief. Israel has faced extremely difficult situations of war and terrorism over the last 46 years. We have never feared we would lose a war. We have always believed that whatever the difficulties and problems and, sometimes, the painful casualty toll, we will overcome and win. This time, too, we will overcome and be victorious.

[Yavin] Naturally, you cannot divulge the details of a possible military operation. We understand and respect this. Can you tell us in general terms, however, what practical steps could be taken against Hamas?

[Peres] One example is the closure; another is the effort to locate the guilty party and punish those who gave these orders. We can carry out the necessary pinpointed operations. The government will carry out all these measures.

[Yavin] Mr. Peres, what about the talks with the Palestinians? Is it not appropriate to take a timeout and tell them: Dear friends, until calm is restored, there are no talks?

[Peres] Look, should we give Hamas a prize by taking such a timeout? What does Hamas want? It wants us to stop the peace process. We will not do this. We will come to the Palestinians with uncompromising demands in the security sphere, but we will not indirectly serve the interests of Hamas.

[Yavin] The chief of staff spoke in general terms of appealing to other elements in the region. Can you give us any hints as to whom Israel could appeal to in the region?

[Peres] Look, first of all we must determine the addressees. President Mubarak phoned the prime minister, 'Arafat phoned me, and other Arab leaders also are not proud of what happened. They understand it poses an indirect threat to the normal lives of the Arabs themselves. We will appeal to any address outside Israel that will be found helpful.

[Yavin] Will the peace ceremony with Jordan be adversely affected by the attack? Will there be any delay?

[Peres] No, we are determined in both things: to fight Hamas without mercy and without hesitation on one hand and to continue the peace process on the other. This government will evince fortitude in both things, despite all our grief. I know that the viewers are full of sorrow and anguish; we all are. We must draw the correct conclusions, however. We are determined in both things and will pursue this path.

[Yavin] There are rumors that Israel is planning a mass deportation of Hamas members. Can you confirm this?

[Peres] I am unwilling to discuss the operational aspect at this time.

[Yavin] Mr. Peres, how will the next few weeks look?

[Peres] Look, unfortunately it is impossible to prevent more casualties. I wish I could come out and say at this moment that there will be no more attacks like this. Our path is full of agony. We must fight not only terrorism but also its roots. We have a two-pronged fight: one against the terrorists and a long-term one against the causes of this situation. We will fight on both fronts with all our might.

[Yavin] Finally, what is your reaction to the sharp criticism leveled at the government by the right wing, by the Likud and Tzomet?

[Peres] In my opinion, this is no time for arguments. I was also a member of the opposition, and I know that at such times political bickering must be avoided. We have a common enemy, a common problem, a common pain, and during such periods everybody should bear this in mind.

Cabinet To Maintain Closure on Territories

TA2010122694 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The cabinet decided today that the closure of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will remain in force until further notice. Fifteen hundred new policemen are to be recruited and soldiers are to be drafted into the police force. These and other measures were adopted this morning at an emergency cabinet meeting in Tel Aviv, convened to discuss yesterday's terrorist attack. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] [Katzenell] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin did not propose the changes in the law which he advocated last night on television. He did not suggest that the high Court of Justice be deprived of the power to prevent demolition of terrorists' houses, or administrative detention, or effective interrogation.

What did the cabinet decide this morning? First of all, the closure on the Gaza Strip will remain in force until further notice. No date has been fixed for lifting it. Secondly, Police Minister Moshe Shahal asked for an increase of 1,500 to the police force, and he says the prime minister agreed in principle. Shahal said it was also agreed that the law would be amended to allow soldiers to be drafted into the police force. Steps would

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also be taken to cut off or at least restrict the flow of funds to Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] from overseas.

[Shahal] We believe that there is a need to deal with the contributions to the Hamas which is going on the international basis from Iran on the one side and from Arab-Americans in the United States. The purpose of those monies in the end are to assist the terror acts of the Hamas and their followers.

[Katzenell] Minister Shahal also wants much more police involvement in the crossing points from the Gaza Strip and Judaea and Samaria into Israel. At present, this is mainly in the hands of the army. Shahal says that Palestinian workers should be issued with new identity cards with the bearers fingerprints. He also wishes to put security officers and inspectors on public transport. In Shahal's view, there is no need to change the law affecting demolition of houses or administrative detentions. He believes the existing laws enable the police and the General Security Service to fight Hamas. Since the prime minister refrained this morning from promoting such changes, he avoided a clash with the Meretz ministers and with Justice Minister David Liba'i. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1105 GMT on 20 October carries a report by political correspondent Shlomo Raz on today's cabinet session. Raz notes that "today, the cabinet ministers started talking about a strategic closure, which in other words, expresses the intention, perhaps more seriously than in the past, to begin separating the Palestinian and Israeli economies. This will permit a more effective and efficient closure with a minimum number of laborers from the territories coming to work in Israel."

[The report carries a recorded passage with comments by several ministers. Construction and Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, who is in charge of the sectors employing the majority of workers from the territories, says: "First of all, the labor and social welfare minister and I agreed to immediately import another 15,000 foreign workers and extend the stay of existing workers by 12 months." Ben-Eli'ezer asserts that the closure "provides a short- term answer but does not constitute a permanent solution," noting that "the issue must be thoroughly examined from the security and intelligence aspect and that the army must demonstrate a high degree of sophistication. I do not know how this will work out."

[Justice Minister David Liba'i says: "The answer to terrorism will be given by the security forces and the army. That should be clear. They do not have to give early warning of their intentions. They should be granted the means to do their job." Agriculture Minister Ya'aqov Tzur says that "a maximum of separation" will "create a better infrastructure for combating terrorism."

[Minister Shulamit Aloni expresses the opinion that "the closure is temporary because no timeframe for its duration was set. We have the Oslo agreements which led to the Cairo agreements. We have to uphold certain commitments while retaining the right to impose a closure for security reasons. I hope that it will not be enforced for long because there is a clear distinction between the PLO and Hamas. We will continue to pursue a peace strategy and strengthen it. As for Hamas, we may have to find additional ways to fight it because there has been no negligence on our part with regard to this matter. I said at the cabinet session—and was glad to be backed on this by the attorney general and justice minister—that we have sufficiently draconian laws at our disposal. I believe that the prime minister was speaking out of distress and is not knowledgeable about the existing laws. Not all the measures have been used, and I hope they will be employed more effectively against Hamas and not against innocents."]

Minister Sarid Comments on Repercussions of Attack

TA1910161794 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with Environment Minister Yosi Sarid by Me'ir Einstein; place not given—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Einstein] Minister Sarid, immediately after today's attack, it was decided to impose a closure on the territories. Do you think it should be a prolonged closure?

[Sarid] We decided to impose a closure because, under the present circumstances, there is no alternative. I want to clarify two important points, however: First, when Israel will be able to strike at the murderers—and it is only a question of time, wherever they are—it will not hesitate to do so, and no agreement will limit its actions. It must be understood that no murderer will be able to hide behind this or that agreement, because agreements are not meant to provide refuge for these despicable murderers. It goes without saying that we will not remain idle while known murderers walk around freely and brazenly plan the next attack. We will act against them with all our might. This is the first point that must be made clear. The second point is that there is a peace front which, fortunately, is growing almost every day. There is an Israeli-Palestinian peace front; a large part of the Palestinian nation today expressed reservations about and outrage at this attack. There is also an Israeli-Egyptian and an Israeli-Jordanian front, and this peace front will grow even more. This peace front must prove its unity and determination not only in the fight for peace but just as much in its struggle against the enemies of peace. This front must exert a two-pronged effort, advancing toward peace while removing those who are trying to sabotage the peace process. I believe that this peace coalition will soon come to coordinate its moves not only on the political level but also on the operational level, because we have no alternative; it is us or them. They will be beaten, eventually.

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[Einstein] Do you believe 'Arafat can deal with the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] people under his jurisdiction?

[Sarid] When there is no alternative and action must be taken, one finds the strength to do what is necessary. The Palestinian Authority [PA] has no alternative other than to actively confront Hamas and terrorism with determination and on a daily basis. If the PA fails to annihilate terrorism, terrorism will annihilate it. We know from our own experience that when facing a great danger, extraordinary powers are found to deal with the situation.

[Einstein] Should we make the continuation of the peace talks dependent on 'Arafat's taking vigorous action against Hamas?

[Sarid] It is not a matter of posing conditions. Obviously, peace can be attained only if a reasonable level of security is achieved. If this is not the case, progress cannot be made.

[Einstein] Are you implying that the talks should be halted?

[Sarid] No. On the contrary, it is absolutely clear that as peace advances, the terrorists will do their utmost to sabotage the process. The peace process, however, can no longer be sabotaged. I am convinced that this is a rearguard action by the terrorists, although a rearguard battle can be extremely cruel and lethal. It is absolutely inconceivable to surrender to terrorism. If the peace process is slowed down,?this would be tantamount to such a surrender; therefore, the process must be pursued even more vigorously. At the same time, it must be accompanied by extremely vigorous action against terrorism; otherwise, this process could come to a halt, with disastrous consequences for us all.

[Einstein] During the Wachsman kidnapping affair, there were reports that the kidnappers had been briefed by Hamas people based in Jordan. Should Israel appeal to Jordan to act against Hamas people acting on its territory?

[Sarid] Certainly. I think the chances of this happening now are greater than before. A lot of advice was given in the last few hours, but I do not want to go into the political debate at the present time. Some people, however, are constantly saying that we should halt the process. Suppose we do so and the peace process is halted. Will this put an end to terrorism? I heard that the terrorists responsible for the terrible attack in Tel Aviv said that the action was carried out because of both the Israel-Jordan peace agreement and the PA's arrest of Hamas members in Gaza. This indicates that they want to harm both us and them. These despicable terrorists are well aware of the consequences of peace for them. Peace means close cooperation between us and the Palestinians and regional antiterror cooperation, because our partners in the peace process suffer from terrorism just as much as we do. The warring camps can now be sharply defined: On one hand, we have terrorism and the terrorists; on the other, we have the growing peace camp. I believe that the chances of this camp, which is constantly growing stronger, to overcome terrorism are better than ever.

[Einstein] Minister Sarid, Likud Knesset Member Ari'el Sharon recommended setting up a national emergency government for a certain period of time to deal with the situation. What is your reaction to this idea?

[Sarid] I said that a two-pronged effort is required both to advance toward peace and to get all the opponents of peace out of the way. I am not convinced that a national unity government can carry out such a two-pronged effort. Perhaps it can do one thing, but this is not enough. I believe, therefore, that this idea, even at such a difficult hour, is not helpful.

Netanyahu: Hamas 'Practically' PLO Military Arm

TA1910194494 Jerusalem Israel Television Channel 1 Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Studio interview with Likud Chairman Binyamin Netanyahu by Hayim Yavin—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Yavin] The drastic action against the PLO and the indefinite closure which your party has been advocating—are these not a reward for Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement]? Will that not play into Hamas' hands?

[Netanyahu] That is not true. This statement is simply incorrect, because the PLO and Hamas are after the exact same thing: They want Israeli to withdraw, and they want to establish a Palestinian state. After they achieve that, they will fight it out between them over who is to govern it. As of now, their work is divided between them. Hamas has practically become the PLO's military arm, and their method works as follows: A murderous attack is carried out, cabinet ministers issue statements saying that this process—which they term the peace process, although this is no peace—is in danger and that Israel should, therefore, reach an agreement with the PLO on the evacuation of additional territory in which more safe havens for terrorists can be established. And so the circle goes on and on, because terrorists will perpetrate more attacks from those locations. That is their job distribution: The PLO organizes the withdrawal on the political level, while Hamas sees to it through terrorist attacks. Had Hamas really wanted to stop the process, which you and the government call the peace process, it would have assassinated 'Arafat and his aides. Actually, they all want Israel to continue withdrawing, and there is practical cooperation between them, with the PLO providing complete cover for Hamas. This is exactly as we predicted.

[Yavin] I would like to return to your criticism of the government. As you know, you have been accused of making political profit from the situation.

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[Netanyahu] That is really terrible. The government has been negligent in dealing with security; it has relegated responsibility for security to the PLO—a mistake against which we had warned. We have been saying all along that Gaza will become a safe haven for terrorists, that the PLO will not fight Hamas, that terrorist attacks will abound, but they said: You are needlessly scaring people. Now they see the results.

Moreover, I do not automatically oppose this government. When it does good things, when it works for real peace—as we did—with Jordan and other countries, that is good. But the other thing is not peace; it is an entirely different process, and we must oppose it, which is what we are doing. Thus, even when people are killed, even in tragic situations such as the kidnapping of the late Nahshon Wachsman, we supported the government. When the government takes appropriate action, we will support it, and when it errs grossly and tragically, we will oppose it with all our might.

[Yavin] Mr. Netanyahu, perhaps the solution is a national unity government, as suggested today by Ari'el Sharon.

[Netanyahu] If the government accepted our basic policies, if it renounced the process of continually handing over territory to the PLO, thereby enabling it to set up new terrorist havens—if the government renounced all that, we would certainly go for it.

[Yavin] You would not do it on the basis of the existing conditions?

[Netanyahu] How? On what basis? A withdrawal from the Golan? The establishment of more refuges for terrorists? I think an entirely different issue is at stake here. Mr. Rabin must reach several conclusions. The first is that the basic dogma that led him to the Oslo agreement is mistaken. Since the Oslo agreement, 100 Israelis have been murdered, and 50 have been murdered since Gaza was handed over to the PLO. The number is constantly growing. The first thing he must understand is that the security issue should not have been taken away from the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and given to 'Arafat. 'Arafat and his men will not fight Palestinian terror for us. [passage omitted]

Israeli Arab Spokesman Denounces Bus Bombing

TA1910165294 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Many Israeli Arabs have expressed horror at the terrorist attack in Tel Aviv. This is a black day for the Jewish-Arab relationship, says Husayn Sulayman, spokesman for the Committee of Arab Local Councils.

[Begin Sulayman recording] It was a very cruel attack, and it is a very black day for the relationship between the Arab and the Jewish peoples. The perpetrators of the attack had one objective in mind: to kill the peace process, which is just taking form, and to damage relations between Arabs and Jews. We strongly denounce these kind of acts and hope they will not recur. [end recording]

Three No-Confidence Motions on Knesset Agenda

TA1910164994 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1600 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Report by David Ze'ev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] When the Knesset reconvenes on Monday [24 October], it is scheduled to vote on the peace treaty with Jordan, but, the secretariat says, three motions of no confidence in the government have also been presented by the Likud, Moledet, and a joint motion by the National Religious Party and Tzomet.

Chief Rabbi Seeks Dialogue With Hamas Clerics

TA1910143494 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Our correspondent Mikha'el Tuchfeld asked Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yisra'el Lau whether, as chief rabbi, he is searching for a way to make contact with Muslim clerics. Rabbi Lau said he is seeking ways of reaching the clerics who give guidance to those responsible for the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] attacks. Rabbi Lau added that he is convinced that this has been done in the past and is still being done. At the same time, Rabbi Lau refused to elaborate on the venues through which he is trying to reach the aforementioned Muslim clerics.

Rabbi Lau made these remarks during a reception the chief rabbis gave for Rabbi Avraham Hamra, the newly arrived rabbi of Syrian Jewry. Rabbi Hamra believes attempts should be made to forge a dialogue with the Hamas religious leadership in order to prevent the recurrence of terror acts.

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Al-Majali Sends Peres 'Message of Solidarity'

NC1910122494 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman, Oct 19 (AFP)—Jordan joined in the condemnation of the Tel Aviv bus attack on Wednesday [19 October] that killed more than 20 people.

"We have always been against any terrorist actions wherever they were, especially those targetted against civilians," said Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, who initialled a peace treaty with Israel on Monday.

"While we believe in the right of peoples to regain their rights and resist occupation, we are against killing civilians and we stand against terrorism," he told reporters after talks with Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino.

The foreign minister also condemned the attack carried out by the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) but said it would not defeat the Middle East peace process.

"I have immediately sent to Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres a message of solidarity and condemnation for such a heinous act," he said in a statement obtained by AFP.

"It is no doubt the responsibility of all those who are trying to hinder the peace process through violence," he said. "But peace efforts in the Middle East do not have to be slowed down by such events. Their authors will not succeed."

Al-Majali on al-Asad Remarks, Tel Aviv Explosion

JN1910123494 Amman Radio Jordan in English 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prime Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali has said that the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty was an outcome of a three-year joint cooperation between the two sides. He said both countries concluded the peace accord after they were convinced that in peace everyone wins and nobody will lose.

Commenting on remarks by the Syrian president on the peace document, the prime minister said he wonders how somebody could make conclusions on a peace accord whose contents have not yet been revealed.

Reacting to the bus explosion in Tel Aviv this morning, Premier al-Majali said Jordan has always stood against terrorist acts. He, however, reiterated that Jordan believes in the right of peoples to resist occupation, but not to kill civilians.

The prime minister made the remarks after receiving visiting Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino. Discussions focused on the peace process in the aftermath of the Jordan-Israel draft peace treaty, which came as a big step towards the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The talks also dealt with relations between Jordan and Italy and the need to move towards a larger cooperation between Europe and the region in the areas of economy and investment.

Upon his arrival in Amman here last night, Mr. Martino welcomed the draft peace treaty between Jordan and Israel. He said the accord is a big step towards achieving a comprehensive peace in our region. The Italian official said he hoped this development will lead to further cooperation, progress, and prosperity for all peoples in the region. Jordan is the fifth leg of Mr. Martino's current trip tot he area, which included Gaza, Israel, Syria, and Egypt.

Also in Amman this morning Prime Minister al-Majali stressed that Jordan had always worked on coordinating its stances on various issues with Arab countries. He said Jordan will spare no effort in continuing consultation with them to protect and maintain Arab rights. Speaking during a visit to the Ministry of Post this morning, Premier al-Majali reviewed the draft peace treaty between Jordan and Israel initialed here in Amman just two days ago. He said Jordan is keen to preserve its rights to water, economy, land, and security.

Further on al-Majali Remarks

JN1910130594 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1220 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali received in his office this morning Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino. [passage omitted]

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, the prime minister said the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty was the outcome of three years of comprehensive work. In the meantime, he added, the two sides are convinced that in peace there is no winner and no loser—everyone wins. Winning may be material or moral, instant or late, but we won and got what we wanted.

Replying to a question on the Syrian president's statements on the [Jordanian-Israeli] agreement, the prime minister said: We heard some remarks in this regard. I do not think the full text of the agreement is in the people's hands because we have not yet done this. Sometimes, statements are made before becoming informed of things. I hope the people will see the contents of the peace treaty soon, then they can make statements accordingly.

Regarding the bus explosion in Tel Aviv today, the prime minister said: We are always, and not only today, against any terrorist acts wherever they may be, particularly those targeting civilians. We believe in the peoples' right to obtain their rights and resist occupation, but we are against the killing of civilians. We are against terrorism.

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Al-Majali Interviewed on Treaty With Israel

NC1810201294 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Oct 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, in Amman, by Shadiyah Riyad, in Cairo; date not given; from "The Talking Newsreel"—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Riyad] Dr. al-Majali: Yesterday you initialed the draft peace treaty with Israel, according to which Israel recognizes Jordan's sovereignty and water rights. Does the signing of this treaty mean that there are no more pending problems between the two sides?

[Al-Majali] There are problems even between brothers, fathers and mothers, and between relatives. There are no intractable problems now that the basic ones have been solved. But there are some issues here and there, and these will remain, even between two friends, brothers, or within a family. Therefore we cannot say that there are no problems but the main issues have been resolved.

[Riyad] Was this amazing result and progress on the Jordanian-Israeli track the result of the summits between His Majesty King Husayn and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin?

[Al-Majali] The summits were undoubtedly an important factor. The Jordanian and Israeli delegations had a role from the start of the negotiations in preparing the way. They discussed the issues in depth, thus enabling the leaders to take the appropriate decisions.

[Riyad] The progress on the Palestinian track did in fact pave the way for the Jordanian track. Can we also say that the progress made on the Jordanian track will pave the way for the Syrian one?

[Al-Majali] I believe and hope that this is so. I also believe that when we prepared and agreed on the agenda before the Palestinian track was set in motion, we declared then that we could not proceed further with this track until we saw progress on the other tracks, especially the Palestinian one. Progress was then made on the latter track and we signed the agenda on 14 September 1993 and continued the discussions and negotiations until we reached the present result.

[Riyad] Does this mean that when Jordan signs the peace treaty with Israel it would not be deviating from the principle of a comprehensive solution, to which Jordan has committed itself from the beginning?

[Al-Majali] On the contrary. We believe that the present solution is a fundamental part of a comprehensive peace. Even the treaty itself shows our deep belief in a comprehensive solution. We tried to coordinate with all the parties and exerted all our efforts for that purpose, but regrettably we did not succeed. Thus, when we did not succeed, we [words indistinct] on this track. We believe that this will help overcome the existing obstacles on the other tracks.

[Riyad] You know that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held important talks with President Husni Mubarak in Cairo today dealing with the Syrian track and the negotiating process as a whole. Are you expecting Arab coordination in the coming stage?

[Al-Majali] We pray to God and we extend our hands all the time to all the Arab brothers in efforts to coordinate with them. I do not know what went on in the meeting between their excellencies Presidents al-Asad and Mubarak, but we hope and believe that coordination is always an important and basic necessity between the brother leaders and between governments too.

[Riyad] There are reports that the final Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty will be signed next week and that President Clinton will attend the signing ceremony. Does this mean that a new stage in Jordanian-Israeli relations will begin next week?

[Al-Majali] God willing. We initialed the draft treaty and the Jordanian Cabinet ratified it today and entrusted the prime minister with signing it next week. It will be sent to the Lower House of Deputies and the Senate next, so that the two houses can study it according to the Constitution. A royal decree will then be issued. Then we will exchange these documents, this treaty; and implementation will follow.

Al-'Anani Says Peace Efforts To Continue

TA1910132094 Jerusalem Israel Television Channel 1 Network in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Dan Scemama video report in Amman; recorded passage in English]

[FBIS Translated Text] Sources in the Jordanian Royal Court refused to react to the attack in Tel Aviv this morning, saying it is too early and that they must obtain more information before they decide how to react. Jordan's prime minister sharply denounced the attack. Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] officials in Jordan refused to react to the attack, but Ibrahim Ghawshah, Hamas' spokesman in Jordan, says the recent Hamas attacks in Israel will demonstrate to the Israelis that Hamas will continue to oppose the occupation and, at the same time, will improve the mood among Muslims and Arabs worldwide. Dr. Jawad al-'Anani, Jordanian information minister, agreed to denounce this morning's attack in Tel Aviv:

[Begin recording] [Al-'Anani] The scenes of blood are ugly to us. We don't condone that. We are against those who do it, and we hope that such acts of violence and bloodshed will stop very soon. We are entering a new era of peace, where civilians and people must feel safe. Peace means safety, means security, means the right to live in freedom of fear, freedom of death, freedom of mayhem, freedom of bloodshed. We have had enough of that in this part of the world, and the reason that everybody is for peace is because we want to see these acts end and stop. We in Jordan certainly feel sorry for the victims

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who died in Tel Aviv. We send our condolences to their families, and we hope that the blood of Israelis and Arabs everywhere will be saved for the construction and peace challenge that face all of us in the future.

[Scemama] Dr. al-'Anani, do you think the attack of this morning, or maybe other attacks like this, will affect the peace between Israel and Jordan?

[Al-'Anani] Not as far as Jordan is concerned. We have made our decision to go ahead with peace. We know that there are enemies of peace who are going to try to put spokes in the wheel, but we will not allow that in Jordan. We are for peace. We think it is an inviolable track, it is a one-way track, and it should continue in this course until the end. [end recording]

Clinton To Arrive 26 Oct, Address Parliament

JN2010092194 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton will arrive in al-'Aqabah on Wednesday [26 October] to take part in the signing ceremony of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty on the same day. Prior to the ceremony, President Clinton will pay a visit to the historical city of Petra.

AL-RA'Y has learned from parliamentary sources that the U.S. President will deliver a speech before the [Jordanian] Parliament after the signing ceremony.

Water Said 'Most Important Dimension' of Treaty

JN2010090094 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 20-21 Oct 94 pp 1, 7

[Report by Ayman al-Safadi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—Israel's commitment not to take from the water of the al-Yarmuk River more than the 25 million cubic meters (mcms) allocated to it by all previously proposed water-sharing plans, including that of the Arab League in 1953, is the most important dimension of the water agreement reached between the Kingdom and the Jewish state within the draft peace treaty that will be signed next week, Minister of Water and Irrigation Salih Irshaydat stressed Wednesday [19 October].

Dr. Irshaydat confirmed that Israel committed itself not to take more than 13 mcms of the al-Yarmuk River water in the winter season and 12 mcms in the summer, which will enable Jordan to utilise the river's flood water in the future.

Under the peace treaty, which was initialled in Amman Monday, Israel will immediately provide Jordan with around 50 mcms of al-Yarmuk River water in the summer season. The amount is flood water which Jordan cannot store in the winter due to the lack of storage facilities.

The agreement also stipulates that the Kingdom will get another 50 mcms of water through dams and water purification projects that the two countries have agreed to build.

However, the $150 million projects, which the U.S. has been approached to finance, will take no less than five years to implement, Dr. Irshaydat told the JORDAN TIMES.

According to the previously proposed plans, including the Johnston plan of 1955, Jordan is entitled to 362 to 377 mcms of the al-Yarmuk River water annually, depending on the residue of the river's water after Syria and Israel take their shares, Dr. Irshaydat said.

The plans allocated 25 mcms to Israel and a maximum of 90 mcms to Syria annually.

Dr. Irshaydat said Israel had been taking about 80 to 120 mcms of the river's water a year, depending on the yield of the al-Yarmuk while Jordan was receiving 118 to 130 mcms a year.

Even after the draft peace treaty with Israel goes into effect, Jordan will be getting less water from the al-Yarmuk River than allocated to it by the previously proposed plans, according to the figures available.

Part of the deficit is water that Syria is taking as it is using about 110 mcms more than its maximum share of 90 mcms under the all water-sharing plans, including the Johnston plan, which Syria lobbied against and the Arab League never ratified.

An official source who asked not to be named said Jordan had allowed Syria to build dams on the river and thus use the extra water under an agreement signed by the two countries in 1987.

No explanation is available to why Jordan conceded its share to Syria, with at least one source pointing to political considerations.

Syria and Jordan had also agreed to construct al-Wihdah Dam, which would have provided Jordan with an extra amount of water, but Israel blocked the project.

As for Jordan's 100 mcms share in the Jordan River water under the previous water-sharing plans, the official source said the amount will go to the Palestinians.

The source said that when the share was specified, the West Bank was part of the Kingdom And hence was the allocation to the Kingdom of the 100 mcms of water from the river. Now with the West Bank no longer part of the Kingdom, the share will go to the Palestinians who are nearing an agreement on it with the Israelis.

"This will not constitute an encroachment on the Kingdom's rights," he said.

Munthir Haddadin, chief Jordanian delegate to the water talks, stressed that the Jordanian-Israeli water

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agreement is a bilateral one that in no way touched on the water shares of other parties to the peace talks.

Even though the Johnston plan was mentioned as the yardstick against which the water deal was partly reached, Dr. Haddadin said that "what I have done all through (is negotiate in accordance with) the Arab consensus on" water shares in the al-Yarmuk River.

"Throughout my negotiations I have refrained from accepting the Johnston plan" as a basis for the negotiations "because every time Johnston faced a problem he solved it at the expense of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan," Dr. Haddadin said.

Israel negotiator Noah Kenarti said Tuesday the deal on the water was finalised by His Majesty King Husayn and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin during their meeting in Amman earlier this week.

Minister: Lease of Land 'Not Mentioned' in Treaty

JN2010063694 Amman Radio Jordan in English 0530 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Minister of Information Dr. Jawad al-'Anani has said that the lease of territories was not mentioned in the Jordan-Israel Draft Peace Treaty, adding that any comments on such issue is not correct.

Dr. al-'Anani, in an interview with Jordan Television, stressed that Jordan, under the treaty, regains all its occupied lands and exercises full sovereignty over them.

He said that there are two limited areas in the northern Jordan Valley and Wadi al-'Arabah wherein Israeli individuals were allowed to continue investment under complete Jordan control. He underlined that two areas are subject to Jordan regulations and laws, and the Jordan flag is hoisted over them.

Dr. al-'Anani said Jordan, under the peace accord had gained rights in certain issues more than those permitted according to international laws and principles.

The minister said Jordan has restored lands which were occupied in 1948. This fact justifies that the kingdom's gains are beyond the provisions of the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that provide for restoring lands occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

IAF, Brotherhood, Hamas, Others Reject Treaty

JN2010114694 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Oct 94 p 20

[FBIS Translated Text] Amman, AL-DUSTUR—The Islamic Action Front [IAF] yesterday issued a statement on the signing of the Jordanian-Israeli Peace Treaty, rejecting this treaty and all the obligations it entails.

The IAF said that peace with Israeli cannot last with the continued occupation of the land and holy places, and that peace cannot be achieved by treaties, but is embodied by the restoration of rights and holy places.

The front warned against what it described as a Zionist cultural, economic, and political invasion, and called for pooling efforts to confront these dangers and resist the Greater Israel plan, which the enemy is working to entrench according to the statement.

The Muslim Brotherhood has also issued a similar statement in which it rejected the signing of any peace treaty with Israel as long as it has not stopped its policy against the Palestinian people, expansion, and aggression. The Muslim Brotherhood reiterated its adherence to its rejection of all forms of normalization with Israel.

The Hashd [Jordanian People's Democratic Party] and the Popular Unity Party-the Unionists also issued a statement in the name of their unified leadership, in which they denounced the peace treaty. The statement said: Despite all the defects in the Collective Arab Defense Pact and the Arab League's resolutions and decisions, concluding treaties with Israel, opening the doors for it to enter into the Arab region, and lifting the Arab boycott will harm the nation's interests and future.

The two parties expressed their rejection of the treaty and its contents. They called for it to be rejected constitutionally.

Hamas [The Islamic Resistance Movement] yesterday attacked the peace treaty between Jordan and Israel, and claimed that it contravenes Palestinian and Arab rights. It said that it rejects this treaty, and criticized its quick signing, alleging that it is aimed at pressuring the other Arab tracks in order to achieve progress in the negotiations.

King Addresses United Jewish Appeal Delegation

JN1910215194 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Statement by King Husayn at a meeting with a United Jewish Appeal delegation at the Royal Hashemite Court in Amman on 19 October—recorded, in English]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bism allah al-rahman al-rahim [In the name of God, most graceful, most merciful]. I would like to say how happy I am to have this opportunity, and this pleasure of meeting with you here today. I welcome you amongst us as friends. I hope that your visit here will be one that you will remember. I certainly will always associate it with the great events that are taking place in this part of the world for peoples beyond this time; for their future; for a life of security, dignity, peace, promise, prosperity; for the coming together of people to build and achieve what is their right. And I hope in all that we have been able to achieve so far, [Israeli] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and myself, Jordanians and Israelis, that we will not only be presenting future generations a chance for a life that may have been denied

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us for so long, but that what has happened, what hopefully will happen in the times ahead will be an inspiration and an example to others. We indeed seek a comprehensive peace, a peace to this entire region and its peoples, a lasting peace that people will cherish and protect, an honorable peace. As far as Jordan and Israel are concerned, we know that in our endeavors we had the support of friends throughout the world, in the United States and everywhere else. But we are proud of the fact that the great achievement was beyond the Washington Declaration, that of both of us, both of our peoples and the reflection of their determination to arrive at a successful conclusion.

In Washington, I described my feelings and the experience as being one which had a dreamlike quality. For throughout my life, I have dreamed about a time when one could make a contribution, a meaningful one for the people to whom we belong, their future, their security, their rights. The experience in Washington had a dreamlike quality between what was in one's heart and mind over so long a period of time, and at the same time, the reality of having it happen. We have come a long way since, (?there) have been many skeptics. But the fact is that in record time, I believe, we approached our goal and have it now within our grasp. Our thanks go to all our friends throughout the world for their support, for the warmth of their feelings, for the faith they had in our inevitably reaching such a dear and worthy goal. I think it will still take a bit of time for people to adjust to the fact that we have arrived at our destination. But the future has so much promise. And as far as I am concerned, this is the crowning achievement of all my years and all my struggles. Jordan has always advocated persistently a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace. Historically, through my lifetime with disasters that occurred, followed by Security Council Resolution 242, 338, our acceptance of every initiative for movement towards establishing this peace within this region. [sentence as heard] As of 1974, our Palestinian brethren had their wish met by us; and it was a comprehensive Arab wish as well, that they assume their responsibilities and speak for themselves. We continued to help, support them in anyway and every way we could, including going to Madrid and providing the umbrella of a joint delegation, and to Washington, where we all learned of the Oslo agreement and what has followed.

After the Palestinian-Israeli meeting in Washington, we ratified the agenda that we had worked out with the Government of Israel of all the topics and subjects that needed to be addressed. And we began to work on it, and what we see here is the result.

Hopefully, in a matter of days, the treaty will be ratified beyond its initialing, which took place a short while ago. And it will be the breaking of a new dawn, the opening of new doors, the opening of hearts to each other and minds. And I believe that our people—after all, all of us are the children of Abraham—have the ability and the capacity to build henceforth something that is worthy of all of us.

I thank for your many kindnesses, for the dove of peace. It's always been in our hearts. We have always seen it flying in our skies. But, it is there now, not only in reality, but also in terms of the symbol that we all recognize.

Thank you, Bill [chairman of the United Jewish Appeal Presidents' mission], for your kindness, and I am happy that you feel at ease [audience laughs]. And thank you, mam, for the wonderful present, which you gave me on behalf of your colleagues and friends.

God bless you all. Have a good time with us here. Let's keep in touch, and see you again before too long, God willing. And convey to all our friends all our warmest wishes and appreciation for all the support, our pride in our friendship.

Thank you so much. God bless you. [applause]

Italian Foreign Minister Martino Continues Visit

Confers With al-Majali

JN1910114894 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali received Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino at his office in the Prime Ministry this morning. The meeting was attended by Talal Sat'an al-Hasan, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The prime minister exchanged views with the Italian guest. The guest briefed the prime minister on his visit to the region and the importance of the peace process continuing, especially since Jordan and Israel have reached a draft peace treaty, which is considered a major step that enhances the hopes of realizing just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Dr. al-Majali and Martino reviewed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them, especially in light of the peace process and the aspirations of the peoples of the region and neighborly Europe for broader cooperation that includes all economic, investment, and construction fields, and serves the joint interests that link the Middle East with Europe.

Meets With Counterpart

JN1910204994 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] State Minister for Foreign Affairs Talal Sat'an al-Hasan met with Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino at the Foreign Ministry today. The meeting was attended by the members of the Jordanian and Italian delegations. Al-Hasan welcomed the visiting minister and said that the Jordanian Government appreciates the Italian Government's position toward Jordan and its leadership.

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Al-Hasan also said that Jordanian-Italian relations are characterized by cooperation and understanding and that in light of the current development in the Middle East peace process, we are looking forward to promoting relations with Italy on all levels, particularly in the areas of investment and tourism.

The minister added that the peace treaty with Israel has enabled Jordan to regain all its rights concerning territory and water and created a good climate in the region that will reflect positively on the ongoing negotiations between the region's states and Israel.

For his part, the Italian minister said that his country's government, as well as the Italian people, support the peace treaty between Jordan and Israel. He stressed that it is his country's economic policy to cooperate with the region's states, particularly with Jordan. In this regard, he said, his country's government is about to finish the economic feasibility study of the Red-Sea-Dead Sea canal project.

The Italian minister also voiced support for Jordan's initiative for a meeting between Italian and Jordanian businessmen to promote trade relations between the two countries.

Congratulates King on Treaty With Israel

JN1910212994 Amman Radio Jordan in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His majesty the king has received at Raghadan Royal Palace Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino, who delivered a letter from the Italian president to his majesty. The meeting was attended by a number of officials from both sides.

The Italian official congratulated his majesty on the great progress achieved in the peace process through the initialing of the draft peace treaty between Jordan and Israel. Mr. Martino said such achievement has been realized by the efforts of his majesty and his keenness to reach comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the region. He said that peace treaty represents a threshold for development in the area that suffered woes for decades and it is time for its peoples to harvest the fruits of peace.

The guest underlined his country's support for Jordan, and said Rome is ready for contribution in development programs that will enhance the peace march and cement stability in the region.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the political adviser of his majesty, and the minister of state for foreign affairs. On the Italian side, the audience was attended by senior Foreign Ministry officials accompanying the minister, as well as Italy's ambassador in Amman.

Meets Prince Hasan, Departs

JN1910213294 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at the Royal Hashemite Court today Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino. They discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them and expanding their scopes in various fields. They reviewed the peace process, especially achievements realized on the Jordanian-Israeli track, which have been crowned with the initialing of the peace treaty between Jordan and Israel.

The Italian minister left Amman this evening, concluding a two-day official visit to Jordan.

Column Views Christopher, Iraqi Plight

JN1910212194 Amman AL-BILAD in Arabic 19 Oct 94 p 4

["Bittersweet Talk" column by Jamil al-Nimri: "The Pains of A Wounded Nation and Not a War Cry"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Regardless of the official Jordanian position on the recent Gulf crisis, nothing can alter the fact that all Jordanians are angry and indignant over the continuation of the embargo and sanctions against fraternal Iraq. Regardless of the official comment on the Iraqi Army movements, it was a mistake to overlook the demand to revoke the embargo and lift or mitigate the sanctions.

Given this, one can safely say that the official Jordanian position has gone too far in appeasing the Americans and supporting the U.S. campaign. Mr. Christopher allowed himself to derail the news conference held in Amman. The end result is that the news conference did not address the issues it was supposed to address, but rather dealt with the Iraqi military movements and the artificial crisis Mr. Christopher made out of them, citing the alleged dangers these movements created. Nonetheless, it soon transpired that these movements reflected the pains of a wounded nation, rather than a war cry.

At any rate, I would like to address our domestic state of affairs, particularly since we have always wanted to do something one way or another to address the Iraqis' plight, but have failed to do so because of international gimmicks, which are more powerful than all of us.

We are well aware that the balance of power has settled the crisis. Whoever claims otherwise runs the risk of making himself a fool. Similarly, we are well aware that the Iraqi regime is not that defensible. I do not believe that all those who demonstrated solidarity with Iraq, particularly the Jordanians, had sympathy with or preference for this kind of regime.

Moreover, we are well aware that the statements issued, and the conferences and committee meetings held in Baghdad and Amman have failed to provide the Iraqis

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with bread. Their impact was nil. As a matter of fact, such activities have turned into means of political survival for some parties. Ostensibly they sought to support the Iraqi regime not the Iraqi people. This has continued to happen although it has become clear that the political battle has been settled in favor of the allies, particularly since Iraq has succumbed, in the aftermath of the devastating war, to international conditions and dictates, and to all relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The reasons for this submission are understood.

Given all this, it is humanitarian considerations which must be highlighted, underscored, and advanced in our arguments. These considerations must be divorced from the political aspects of the issue. This must reflect itself in the patterns of moves we make.

Mr. Christopher lied when he said that the Iraqi regime is solely responsible for the Iraqis' suffering. We would like to counter him, saying that the Americans' conduct has turned the Iraqis into hostages. They are being asked to either starve to death, or topple the regime. It has been proven that this course has only caused the starvation of the Iraqis; as for the Iraqi regime, it has not been toppled. It follows from this that the Iraqis must not be punished for the mistakes or misdeeds of their rulers. Consequently, the Iraqis must be allowed to take advantage of their wealth so that they may find the requirements of survival.

Mr. Christopher: You have recalled a relevant proposal in this regard, but failed to say that it had several conditions attached. The UN Security Council has permitted Iraq to sell $1 billion worth of oil, but demanded that the oil go through the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline. As for Turkey, it wanted to run away with half the amount. The true objective of this proposal was to compensate Turkey for the losses it has sustained because it had been denied the fees it used to levy on the Iraqi oil passing through the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline, and to use what could have remained of the amount to pay war reparations.

Had there been good faith, the United Nations would have been allowed to frequently barter a quantity of Iraqi oil for a quantity of food supplies, medicines, spare parts for agricultural tractors, and other requirements of an innocent civilian community. Why can't the dues from the Gulf war and political conflict be separated from the pressing and immediate needs of the Iraqis?

This provides proper grounds for pressure. I have noted that we have always lacked the proper practical initiative that ensures that proper positions constantly produce consistent moves.

For example, why can't hundreds of Jordanian families take to the streets every Friday evening to surround the U.S. Embassy. Women could wear black, and children could carry candles to express sadness and anger over the starvation of the Iraqis.

The international community must remember that the embargo constantly brings additional catastrophes to more Iraqi families—evil phenomena, the starvation of elderly people, the death of children, the flight of youth, and the delinquency of girls. Politics is turning all these human tragedies into mere words and rhetoric.

The international community, and not Saddam Husayn or Jabir al-Sabah, should keep this in mind.

The positions of some world states, particularly Russia, are now encouraging although the U.S. stubbornness and intransigence have remained unchanged.

Since the international position on the sanctions has improved, let us support this development by effective moves and humanitarian pressure.

I am addressing this argument to all political and social forces, organizations, and bodies.

Shall we take the lead in this endeavor?

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Buwayz on Jordanian, Palestinian Peace Treaties

NC1910151994 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Commenting on the Palestinian and Jordanian peace agreements [with Israel], Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz said that the nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict has never been between one Arab country and Israel. In a statement to REUTERS, he said: Thus this conflict will not really or realistically be solved except through Arab agreement and consensus with Israel. He said that peace outside this framework will remain conditional on the others subscribing to it, adding that there is no interest by anyone in leaving the framework of understanding.

Buwayz said that the strategic battle will take place in the economic theater, saying that not only is Lebanon in need of Arab solidarity, but several Arab countries need solidarity with one another to chart the lines of political or at least economic defense.

Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino Visits

Arrives, Meets Buwayz

NC1910174894 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] As part of a European move to boost the peace process, Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino arrived in Beirut this evening on a brief visit for talks with his Lebanese counterpart Faris Buwayz and senior Lebanese officials.

Immediately upon his arrival, he went to the Foreign Ministry, where he held talks with Minister Buwayz and senior ministry officials on the peace process and bilateral ties.

Afterward, the Italian minister is scheduled to go to the B'abda Palace to meet President Ilyas al-Hirawi, then to the Chamber of Deputies to meet with Deputy Speaker Elie al-Firzli, and later to Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri's home. He will return home at 2130.

Meets With al-Hirawi

NC1910201194 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Ilyas al-Hirawi received Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino at the B'abda Palace at 1940 today. Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz, Italian Ambassador in Lebanon Giuseppe de Michelis, and senior Foreign Ministry officials were present.

After the 30-minute meeting, Martino said he conveyed to President al-Hirawi a personal message from the Italian president on the peace talks and bilateral relations.

Afterward, the Italian minister went to the Chamber of Deputies to meet Deputy Speaker Elie al-Firzli.

Earlier, Buwayz met his Italian counterpart and discussed peace in the region and cooperation between the two countries, especially in electricity. Minister of Water and Electricity Ilyas Hubayqah attended part of the meeting. [passage omitted]

Minister Buwayz said after the meeting:

[Begin Buwayz recording] We reviewed several bilateral and general issues concerning the Middle East situation. We briefed the Italian foreign minister and his delegation on Lebanon's stance on the peace talks. We also discussed bilateral relations, especially joint economic projects. [end recording]

For his part, the Italian foreign minister said: We believe the peace process will remain incomplete and unstable if there is no success on the Syrian and Lebanese negotiating tracks. This is what made me come to Beirut to learn the views of Lebanese officials. This is the purpose of my visit.

Leaves Beirut for Kuwait

NC1910210194 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino left Beirut for Kuwait at 2150 today. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the Italian minister met Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Elie al-Firzli and Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri. He said after the meeting that Italy is interested in Lebanon regaining its stability and will do what it can to help achieve this goal. He affirmed Italy's belief in Lebanon's sovereignty and its support for the Middle East peace process. [passage omitted]

Fadlallah: 'No Surprise' in Jordan-Israel Accord

NC2010082194 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0630 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Ayatollah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has stated that the agreement between the Jordanian regime and the Zionist entity was no surprise, not even in its timing. The surprise, he added, is that it took them so long to reach an accord, because relations between the two date back to pre-independence Jordan. Ayatollah Fadallah added that the king of Jordan made this clear when he said of the accord with Israel: This is the dream of my ancestors.

In his weekly Koranic interpretation lecture, His Eminence al- Sayyid Fadlallah noted that the breaking of the links in the chain will constitute an element of pressure and provide an opportunity for surrender for many a mentality in the Arab world to accelerate the settlement process in the region. But, he added, I emphasize that the settlement is one of regimes, not peoples.

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Hizballah Radio Criticizes Jordan-Israel Accord

NC2010095294 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0650 GMT 20 Oct 94

[From the "Spotlight on Events" Program: "The Mined Peace"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The two biggest mines in the Jordanian- Zionist treaty are the Jordanian-Israeli differences and the Jordanian abandonment of its historical demands by leasing territory in exchange for the Zionists' recognition in principle of Jordan's sovereignty over this territory.

If the principle of leasing territory in exchange for Zionist recognition of the Arab states' sovereignty was acceptable, what was the long conflict for which tens of thousands paid with their lives all about in the first place? The lease solution seems to be nothing but an inappropriate exit for a party that was so hasty it was prevented from restoring its land and yet insisted on concluding peace with the enemy. Jordan, which opted for that path as a shortcut, cannot claim to have liberated or restored its land. The lease did not proceed from a premise of partnership or understanding but from one party having a problem that he could not solve by any solution but this one, which is a practical abandoning of the land. This is the outcome of the agreement: Surrender of territory. As for water, the two agreed to cooperate to expand the sources of water. This means that the Jordanian regime has offered the enemy peace for nothing.

It is natural for this agreement to lead to broad indignation and resentment both in and outside Jordan, because it does not meet the minimum demands of any Jordanian who hoped the negotiations would lead to restoring even some kilometers of land, not to mention the historic and legitimate rights in Palestine and the remaining occupied territory. The Jordanian solution is about the worst of all the accords concluded thus far. It is on a par with the Gaza- Jericho Agreement in terms of its negative points and serious repercussions. Yasir 'Arafat solved his problems by postponing them for years, while Husayn Bin-Talal's solution was to lease territory.

Thus we can see that through the agreements it signs, Israel promises but does not deliver, promises to give but does not really do so, yet in return it gets tremendous concessions, recognition, peace, and so on. The enemy always hopes to see the model of the Palestinian and Jordanian solution as the practical example to be applied to other problems. But things are different elsewhere. President al-Asad yesterday stressed that Syria has no land to lease, that leasing territory is blasphemous, and that there can be no peace without regaining all the occupied territory.

Presenting the Jordanian option as an achievement in the interest of the region and its peoples is simply an attempt to envelop the conspiracy and treason in a pure white dress. It is another plunge following that by 'Arafat. The region and its peoples must pay the price. The first sign to emerge is the Jordanian-Palestinian dispute about jurisdiction over Jerusalem. The two parties have no say over their fate, while the Zionists say that Jerusalem will remain the eternal capital of their entity. Instead of Jerusalem being a point of dispute between the Arabs and Muslims and the usurping Zionist, it has become a dispute among the Arabs themselves. This is because any agreement with the Zionists is a synonym for a further rift and dispute in the Arab arena; as if it is not enough for us to see what is happening in the Gulf, where the race for territory and wealth has left Washington alone to seize the territory, wealth, destiny, and future.

But let the world beware that historical disputes cannot be resolved through the back door, as was the case with both the Palestinian and Jordanian tracks. These are major problems that require radical solutions. Otherwise the future will be replete with events similar to the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] mujahidin operation in Tel Aviv.

SLA Patrol Attacked in Southern Region

NC1910101094 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Two women died in the Barti area in the south during a raking operation carried out by the South Lebanese Army [SLA] after an explosive device was detonated under an SLA patrol today.

Our security correspondent reported the following details about the incident: A land mine exploded under a mechanized SLA patrol on the road between al-Shaqif and Saydun at 0830 this morning. The patrol, which suffered no casualties, immediately raked al-Basatin area up to the outskirts of Barti with machine-gun fire and 120-mm mortars. The gunfire killed Angel Shadid, 40, and Jeanette Hanna Shatawi, 68, who were picking olives on the outskirts of Barti.

Following the incident, the security situation became tense and sirens were sounded in Jazzin. The town's schools and shops were closed.

Our correspondent said that a backup resistance unit retaliated against the bombardment. Shells fell on the village of Qaytulah but without causing casualties. Shells also fell over al-Shaqif, Saydun, and the Barti woods.

In another security development, low-flying Israeli warplanes carried out mock raids over al-Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah at around 1030 today.

Three Killed, 4 Wounded in Israeli Shelling

NC2010062694 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Three people have been killed and four wounded by Israeli artillery shelling of al-Nabatiyah al-Fawqa. The dead are: Army Sergeant Qasim Basal, Habib 'Ali 'Atwah, and Rabi' Habib 'Ali 'Atwah. The wounded are: Army Chief Warrant Officer Isma'il Basal, Habib Dib 'Atwah, Hala Habib Dib 'Atwah, and Husayn 'Ali al-Sha'ar.

The intermittent shelling also targeted the outskirts of Kafr Tibnit, Kafr Rumman, and al-Hamra' from the Israeli positions in the occupied border zone and Tallat 'Ali al-Tahir.

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Commentary on al-Asad Statements in Egypt, Peace

JN1910180594 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1234 GMT 19 Oct 94

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gentlemen: During his meeting with reporters at the end of his talks with [Egyptian] President Husni Mubarak, President Hafiz al-Asad said: From the outset, we said that Syria wants a comprehensive peace. This has been our stance since the beginning of the peace process and even before it began. He said that every party that has sought a separate avenue and discussed its issue separately—away from the other Arab parties—has undermined its own position and not the position of the remaining Arabs. The results confirm this fact. President al-Asad said: Only Syria and Lebanon, in fact, remain. We will certainly stick together. Neither of us will agree to act independently of the other. There is mutual understanding between Syria and Lebanon. We want peace. Both of us are serious in seeking peace.

No doubt these statements by President Hafiz al-Asad presented a truly eloquent description of the status the peace process has reached. President Hafiz al-Asad crossed the t's and clearly explained that some Arab parties have been drawn into partial settlements and separate deals which weakened them. He noted that through this weakness, Israel made large gains at the expense of Arab rights and land. This led to Israel's infiltration into the Arab arena, the fragmentation of the Arab rank, and the shake-up of its foundations.

In light of this negative and serious atmosphere and situation, Syria will adhere to its position and policy and to the objective of the peace process based on justice and comprehensiveness and the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy. Syria will also remain totally committed to the full restoration of rights and usurped territories until a just and comprehensive peace is reached—a peace that ends the occupation and starts a new era of stability, tranquility, and security in the region.

Syria believes that peace will not be real peace if it is not comprehensive and just. Moreover, if peace is not based on strong foundations of firmness and success, it will soon be shaken and disturbed. Therefore, the true concern about a solid peace is a concern about the restoration of rights, about the return of the territories, and about peace itself.

This is Syria, whose role, position, and continuous efforts in the interest of all Arabs and of peace and security in the region cannot be bypassed by anyone. Syria has emphasized the unity of the Arab stand and called for coordinating Arab policies, including the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace. However, if some have chosen or were drawn into separate and partial solutions as well as losing deals, Syria will do its utmost to ward off and uproot dangers and avoid their results.

Accordingly, Syria repeatedly reiterated its adherence to the inseparability of the Syrian and Lebanese tracks. Through this, Syria is presenting a model of the pan-Arab relationship based on brotherhood, united blood, and common fate. Moreover, when Lebanon commits itself to the requirements of a continuous coordination with Syria, it is sincerely expressing the same stand and the need for coordination in the interest of both countries and the common objective of the peace process.

The situation the peace process is going through represent an incentive for Syria and Lebanon to continue the coordination process side by side until a just and comprehensive peace is achieved which is based on a full removal of Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon and the Golan and on the restoration of all usurped rights and returning every inch of occupied Syria Arab and Lebanese territories.

From the beginning, the peace process was based on a united Arab understanding that made it inevitable to coordinate stands among all the Arab parties directly concerned with this process. Moreover, continuous consultations among these parties was evidence of the strength and unity of the Arab position. Meanwhile, the processes of infiltrating the Arab position, as well as the separate deals yielded harmful results for their owners. Through this, it becomes more and more clear that the unity of the Syrian-Lebanese stand strengthens the components of a just and comprehensive peace. This is because adherence to the essence and constants of the peace process constitute a fact and part of the two countries' strength to restore their occupied territories. This is shown by developments in the peace process itself and by everyone's admission that there can be no peace in the region by bypassing Syria's role or ignoring Lebanon's effective role and its national rights. Hence, in accordance with UN Resolutions 242, 338, and 425 and the land-for-peace principle, there can be no relinquishment of a single inch of the Golan and southern Lebanon.

Our land is ours. And as President Hafiz al-Asad said: We regard it as blasphemy for any homeland to talk about leasing its land to other entities. Syria and Lebanon will continue to seriously work together to achieve a just and comprehensive peace that guarantees dignity, rights, security , and stability for all.

Foreign Minister Returns From Cairo Meeting

JN1910205694 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his delegation returned to Damascus this evening after attending an extraordinary session held by the foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration signatories in Cairo from 18-19 October.

The foreign ministers of the Damascus Declaration signatories condemned Iraqi threats to Kuwait, saying

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that they are in violation of international legitimacy and relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 687. [passage omitted]

Press Assails Leasing Territory, 'Phased' Solutions

JN2010103694 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0545 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Press review]

[FBIS Translated Text] Under the headline "The Nation's Leader and the Decisive Turning Points," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: As is always the case at decisive turning points and fateful crossroads, leader al-Asad inspires confidence, pride, and resolve in the nation's sons, stressing loftiness and dignity in the face of humiliation and capitulation. Al-Asad also stresses adherence to rights and land in the face of disengagement [from Arab coordination] and separate deals.

AL-BA'TH says leader al-Asad's statements at the Cairo news conference are of the utmost importance under the current circumstances in which Israel is suggesting to the world that everything is over and that it is has a firm grip on the Arabs. Israel is assisted by a strong desire on the part of some Arab parties to throw themselves into Israel's arms at any cost.

AL-BA'TH says: The president's statements refuted this overwhelming wave, which seeks to deprive the Arabs of morality so that they become subservient, accept all that is imposed on them, and lose interest in regaining their rights, usurped territory, and lost and undermined fate.

The paper cites the leader as saying that if we live for tens or hundreds of years—and we will live for many decades with God's help—there will be no peace if the territories are not regained in full. It explains that President al-Asad discarded any proposal allowing Israel to keep any part of the occupied territories for any reason. He said that anyone who leases his territory is equal to an infidel. Territory is the same as faith, so relinquishing this territory for any reason is considered as open infidelity.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH says: This demonstrates leader al-Asad's wisdom, profound knowledge of things, departure from hasty reactions, and great eagerness to spare the Arab situation further collapse and deterioration. This once again confirms Syria's self-confidence. Syria is again sure of its sound and credible position, which coincides with the nation's higher pan-Arab interest.

Under the headline "The Consistent Commitment," the newspaper AL-THAWRAH says: We have not abandoned anyone at any time in the past nor will we abandon anyone in the future. We will continue to advocate a just solution to any Arab problem until such a solution is actually achieved. With these words, filled with determination and will, President Hafiz al-Asad spoke at the joint news conference held with Mubarak in Cairo.

Al-Asad's statements formed a resounding voice that embodies Syria's consistent and principled commitment to defending the nation's fateful causes. It was the voice that inspires the Arab masses with hope throughout the great homeland, and expresses their aspirations to promote the Arab situation to a level enabling this nation to remove the causes of estrangement and in-fighting and giving it the means to extricate its rights, regain its territories, and establish a just and comprehensive peace. Such peace will not allow the continuation of injustice or occupation in the region, nor will it allow Israel to keep even a single inch of the occupied Arab territories.

AL-THAWRAH adds: This means that Syria can only accept a just and comprehensive peace that returns all the territories and rights to their legitimate owners. It also means that the Syrian vision has no room for half-solutions or partial and phased withdrawals. These solutions cannot be a acceptable model for Syria in reaching a settlement.

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Afghanistan

Coordination Council Seeks All-Party Committee

LD1810205894 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Coordination Council of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan issued a statement addressed to the United Nations, calling for a committee to be set up, comprising all Afghan groups and political parties, to establish peace in that country.

According to a Central News Unit report from Islamabad, the council's statement, which was issued this evening, reads: The committee could prepare the ground for the formation of a provisional government, taking over the reins of power from Borhanoddin Rabbani and taking the necessary steps to hold new elections.

President Rabbani Ready for Talks With Hekmatyar

LD1910162994 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1530 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Heavy fighting between rival groups is still continuing around Kabul University. According to a report by the Central News Unit from Kabul, fighting around Kabul University, the Sakhi mountain pass, and west of the Television Mountain, has become more severe. Since this morning it has spread to southeast Kabul as well. Afghan government planes bombarded opposition forces' positions in the southeast and west of Kabul on five occasions this morning. During the clashes in Kabul yesterday four people were killed and 17 wounded.

IRNA reports that Afghan President Borhanoddin Rabbani has declared his readiness for talks with Golboddin Hekmatyar, the country's prime minister. The Afghan president has also stressed that he does not recognize the National Islamic Movement, led by General Dostam. Rabbani's opponents say that General Dostam must participate in any talks relating to the Afghan crisis.

India

Minister Says Kashmir Ready for Elections

BK1910160194 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The home minister says the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is now conducive for holding elections. Mr. S.B. Chavan told newsmen in New Delhi that the center is moving step by step in this direction and the revision of electoral rolls has already begun. Mr. Chavan reiterated that the government is still prepared to have talks with militants, provided they give up violence and abide by the constitution. Asked to comment on the reported remarks by the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Ms. Raphel, on elections in the valley, Mr. Chavan said there are more responsible persons in the United States who differ with her.

Police Arrest 14 'Top Militants' in Kashmir

BK2010093094 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, the recently set up special task force of the state police has arrested 14 top militants. An official spokesman told our Jammu correspondent that the director general of police, Mr. M.N. Sabarwal, has directed setting up of special police groups in the districts of the valley and in the militancy-affected areas of Jammu region.

Iran

Commentary Examines Reasons for Tel Aviv Bus Blast

NC2010074794 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0445 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Commentary by the News Research and Commentaries Group]

[FBIS Translated Text] The dreadful explosion on a bus in the center of Tel Aviv, which resulted in 22 deaths and dozens of wounded, again proved that pitiless suppression breeds violence and that this process is never unilateral. Violence anywhere largely stems from political reasons; as long as these grounds are not dismantled, violence will continue.

The Zionist regime's usurping of the rights of the Muslim Palestinian nation through murder, suppression, and the occupation of territory belonging to others forced the people in the region, most notably the oppressed Palestinian people, to defend themselves. The Zionist regime's use of harsh terrorist methods forced others to confront their enemy with the same methods. And as long as the Zionist regime does not abandon such acts and insists on continuing to usurp the territory and rights of others, unfortunately, the region will witness tragic events. Although the reasons behind the Tel Aviv explosion are not exempt from this rule, the Zionist regime's behavior shows that it intends to continue its former methods and spark off a new wave of violence.

Even though the Islamic Resistance Movement of Palestine—Hamas—has negated the attribution of the Tel Aviv explosion to it, the Zionist regime still insists on attributing the explosion to Hamas and on politically exploiting the issue by promoting an atmosphere of solidarity with the victims of the incident. The Zionist regime, which feels that the Islamists are the biggest opponents of compromise and of the Arabs' renouncing of the holy land of Palestine, now intends to exploit the Tel Aviv explosion and thus gain the necessary justification for crushing them on the international level.

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Political analysts believe that the only outcome of suppressive policies by the Zionist regime with international support will be another round of violence. Reportage on the Tel Aviv explosion and the extensive condemnation of its perpetrators on the world level, as well as the world's connivance in the daily massacre of the Palestinian Muslims, may strengthen the feeling among the Palestinians that they are facing a type of extensive collusion and cause them to react more violently.

Paper on Possible Pact Between Arab Regimes, Israel

LD1910225194 Tehran IRNA in English 2235 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Oct. 19, IRNA—A Persian daily Wednesday [19 October] predicted that the day when Arab potentates would enter into a security-military pact with the Zionist regime to safeguard their security, does not seem to be far. 'JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI' in its editorial said the recent disclosure by the Paris- based AL-MUHARRAR magazine should not come as a surprise rather it should be considered the most natural consequence of the past and present policies of the Arabs vis-a-vis the Zionist regime.

The daily was commenting on AL-MUHARRAR's report that Washington has threatened the financial interests of the Persian Gulf Arab states in American and European markets if they oppose the Zionist regime's role in the region.

It said the Zionist regime's entry into the oil fields and markets of the Persian Gulf Arabs is not indicative of Tel Aviv's power but rather the abjectness and impotency of the hosts.

Commentary on Tajikistan Cease-Fire, Peace Talks

NC2010101794 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0445 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Commentary by the News Research and Commentaries Group]

[FBIS Translated Text] Guns will stop roaring in Tajikistan today as a sign of the end of the war and the establishment of a cease-fire, and the two-year bloody civil war in that country will approach lasting peace and tranquility. And, in order to fulfill and to ensure this wish of the Tajik nation, peace talks between the Tajik Government and opposition under UN supervision and in the presence of the representatives of Iran, Russia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan are to start in Islamabad in tandem with the cease-fire. The success of these talks, which is the profound hope of the long- suffering Tajik nation and all the nations neighboring Tajikistan, is contingent on the political will and determination of the parties involved in the Tajik crisis to resolve differences and achieve radical solutions. This calls for a clear and comprehensive formula for the smooth transition of power and for the establishment of stability and tranquility in that Muslim-inhabited country.

The two-month cease-fire, based on the Tehran accord, which will become effective in Tajikistan today, started at 0300 Tehran time today and is being supervised by 18 international inspectors. The objective of the cease-fire is to pave the way for general presidential elections and for the drafting of a new constitution. All these steps are taking place under the aegis of an accord that was achieved last month in Tehran through the mediation and diplomatic efforts of Iran—raising hopes for the return of peace and tranquility to Tajikistan.

What is more important than anything else is that progress toward peace in Tajikistan be accepted as the final goal of the Islamabad talks and a fundamental principle. This calls for complete loyalty to the former commitments undertaken by the Dushanbe government and the opposition—an opposition which opposes an agreement on the repatriation of Tajik refugees.

Holding elections freely and in a timely fashion and, finally, achieving a basic consensus among regional nations and governments on the establishment of peace and stability in Tajikistan will further ensure regional security and peace.

Minister on Need for 'Vigilance' on Border

LD1910225294 Tehran IRNA in English 2228 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Orumiyeh (West Azarbayjan), 19 Oct (IRNA)—Intelligence Minister 'Ali Fallahian said here last night that presence of alien forces and their movements in Iran's immediate vicinity needed vigilance and full preparation for any eventuality.

Speaking to reporters, Fallahian said political and cultural information obtained indicates "the presence of alien forces in the Persian Gulf is a threat to our country, even if our neighbours are ready to defend militarily".

Referring to the Iraqi troops buildup near the Kuwaiti borders, he said Baghdad has committed an irreparable blunder by causing tension throughout the region.

"We do not agree with pressures on Iraqi people and we believe this to be work of those who claim to support the human rights", he added.

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